

Reagan announces trade probe

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan on Saturday ordered investigations into alleged unfair trade practices by Japan, South Korea and Brazil and a speedier probe into European Community subsidies on canned fruit. Mr. Reagan said in his weekly radio address that South Korea had blocked U.S. firms from selling life and fire insurance, Japan had blocked the sale of tobacco, and Brazil the sale of U.S. computers. He put no deadline on those probes but set Dec. 1 as a deadline on the investigations of the European subsidies and also for another probe into a Japanese practice of blocking the sale of U.S. leather goods, including footwear. The president gave orders for a list of countermeasures to be drawn up.

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Ministry cautions 'universities'

AMMAN (Petra) — The subject of establishing privately-owned universities is still under consideration and discussion at the Ministry of Higher Education and no decision has so far been taken on the issue, ministry sources said Saturday. In a circular distributed to all Community Colleges in Jordan, the ministry requested the colleges to stop issuing statements about the possibility of converting some colleges into privately-owned universities, either by advertising in the press or through personal contacts and interviews with students or through any other mass media. The circular also stressed that such an issue should be avoided when advertising about commencement of registration at any college. A number of privately-owned Community Colleges have recently resorted to this method for attracting larger numbers of students, the sources added.

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Seminar participants thank Hassan

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in a five-day U.N. seminar on the establishment of a pan-Arab regional survey centre have sent a cable of thanks to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. In their cable, the participants expressed gratitude and appreciation to Prince Hassan for patronising the seminar and for his views which have contributed to the success of the seminar.

Jordan, Syria open agriculture talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Syria opened talks on Friday on exchange of agricultural products in implementation of a bilateral agreement signed earlier. The talks are headed by Marwan Doudin, director-general of the Jordanian Agricultural Processing and Marketing Company, and Mohammad Abdul Dayem, general manager of the Syrian Corporation for Fruits and Vegetables.

Zalzaleh stresses need to achieve Arab food security

DOHA (R) — A senior Arab League official was quoted on Saturday as saying that food security was the biggest threat to Arab security. Abdul Mohsen Zalzaleh, Arab League assistant secretary general for economic affairs, also told Al Raya newspaper of Qatar that the Arab World imported \$24 billion worth of food a year. "We are in real danger. In the past, and in view of the problem, an Arab summit was proposed to discuss the problem... a decision on food security should be made at the highest level," he said.

31 die in Milwaukee crash

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin (R) — A Midwest Express DC-9 jetliner enroute from Milwaukee to Atlanta crashed and burned on take-off on Friday, killing all 31 on board, officials said. "There are no survivors," a spokesman for the regional air carrier told a news conference. He said the plane carried 26 passengers, four crewmen and a fifth off-duty airline employee. The cause of the crash, which occurred in sunny weather with 16-km visibility, remained a mystery (Photo on page 8).

Afghan rebels down airliner, killing 52

ISLAMABAD (R) — Rebels shot down an Afghan airliner with missiles when it took off from Kandahar airport in southern Afghanistan, killing all 52 people aboard, the official Kabul Radio said Saturday (See related story on page 8).

Assad receives Algerian message

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad had talks on Saturday with the Middle East with a senior Algerian official, Mohammed Sharif Massadih, who delivered a message from Algeria's President Chadli Benjeddi, the official Syrian News Agency SANA reported.

King, Arafat meet amid reports of U.S. drive for talks with joint team

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat on Saturday held talks here amid reports that the U.S. administration was pressing hard to hold a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as preliminary dialogue before broader Middle East peace negotiations.

King Hussein and Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), made a "comprehensive review of the current Arab situation, developments in the Palestinian arena and Jordanian-PLO coordination and further joint moves within the framework of the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO agreement," the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported. It did not give more details.

In another development, Mr. Arafat said Saturday the PLO had sent urgent messages to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the Arab League on Lebanese militia attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

He told Petra on his arrival in Amman that the matter would be discussed by the Arab League within the next few days.

He said this was the fifth day of attacks on the Bourj Al Barajneh camp in Beirut's southern suburbs

(See story below).

Commenting on the situation in the occupied territories and the new Israeli campaign against the Palestinians there, Mr. Arafat said Israel is exercising an iron-fist policy.

Concerning the outcome of his talks in Cairo last week, Mr. Arafat said he discussed with the Egyptian officials various subjects dealing with the Palestine cause, Arab solidarity, clearing of Arab atmospheres, in addition to other subjects of mutual concern, particularly in the fields of education and residence. He described these talks as constructive and encouraging.

King Hussein's talks on Saturday with Mr. Arafat, which were attended by high-level delegations from both sides, coincided with a statement by Israeli Economy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai that the U.S. attitude towards the PLO is undergoing a change as part of

American moves for Middle East peace talks.

Mr. Mordechai, in the United States for a visit, told Israel Radio that the U.S. administration was determined to hold talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy visited the Middle East last month but failed to go ahead with the proposed meeting and recent reports indicate that Washington is planning to send him back to the region to pursue such a meeting.

Israel's government had been unaware of the change in attitude because U.S. reports it received said the U.S. initiative had reached a stalemate, Mr. Mordechai was quoted as saying.

Israel has long opposed a meeting between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, contending that the PLO wants to gain U.S. recognition through the talks.

Secretary of State George Shultz on Friday reaffirmed the administration would not deal directly with the PLO until it accepted key United Nations resolutions on the Israeli-Arab dispute and accepts Israel's right to exist.

The United States is doing "everything that we can to bring about direct negotiations between an Arab interlocutor who will be able to speak authoritatively, and Israel," Mr. Shultz told reporters.

But, he added, "insoluble as the

(Continued on page 3)

Death toll mounts in continuing assault on Bourj Al Barajneh

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Militiamen of the Shi'ite Amal movement on Saturday pounded a Palestinian refugee camp in Beirut for the fifth day amid charges that a group of militiamen killed unarmed Palestinian civilians in revenge for the death of a comrade.

Leaders of Amal said a mass charge made against its men Friday night by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) was true, although it was not possible to verify the number of victims. The DFLP said 44 Palestinian civilians were killed.

Police said 14 people were killed and 43 wounded Friday in fighting for control of Bourj Al Barajneh camp. This raised the toll in the five-day-old war to at least 33

killed and 158 wounded. Police said the count did not include Palestinian casualties inside the shantytown, usually home for some 35,000 refugees.

Many families have fled the camp on Beirut's southern edge since fighting broke out Tuesday. Squads of fighters from each side battled with machine guns and 106mm and 75mm recoilless rifles in the northeast corner of the sprawling camp. The thunder boom of sending thousands of civilians in and around the camp to basements.

Armoured personnel carriers loaded with Amal fighters took up positions around the camps. Heavy anti-aircraft guns mounted on trucks hit deep inside the camp with long bursts. The streets were

carpeted with thousands of cartridge cases.

The latest offensive against Bourj Al Barajneh marked a resumption of a five-week war in May and June.

Bourj Al Barajneh was the only one of Beirut's three refugee camps to hold out in the previous battle which ended when Syria arranged a ceasefire accord June 19.

Police officials manning checkpoints near the camp said the Palestinians have an estimated 2,500-strong force entrenched in the camp.

They put up a strong defence. (Continued on page 3)

Mass violence erupts in S. Africa

CAPE TOWN (R) — Thousands of South African blacks rampaged through the streets of Guguletu township near Cape Town on Saturday after burying 10 victims of previous unrest, police said. The funeral, attended by 10,000 mourners, had passed peacefully but mass violence erupted as the crowd was dispersing, a spokesman said.

Protesters hurled petrol bombs and stones at large military and police contingents, which fired shotguns, rubber bullets and teargas, the spokesman said, adding he had no immediate reports of casualties.

Earlier during the funeral, mourners reaffirmed support for jailed nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, whose health has been the focus of intense speculation since the white authorities said he was examined by a urologist on Thursday.

Police said protesters in Guguletu on Saturday placed burning barricades across township roads. Witnesses said the coffins at the

Karami urges Syrian army role in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Prime Minister Rashid Karami called on Saturday for Syrian troops to impose order in west Beirut after the latest outbreak of militia fighting this week in the Lebanese capital's Muslim-dominated sector.

Speaking after emergency talks with moderate Muslim leaders angered by uncontrolled street fighting on Thursday between Shi'ite and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militias, Mr. Karami said an effective force was needed to implement security measures in west Beirut.

"I consider that there is no force that can carry this out except the Syrian force," he said. "We hope this will be seriously considered so that agreement can be reached on arrangements and terms."

Mr. Karami made the call after emergency talks with Parliament Speaker Hussein Husseini, Education Minister Selim Hoss and Defence Minister Adel Ossseiran. The four leaders decided to send Mr. Hoss to Damascus to press their proposals with the Syrian government.

They also urged PSP leader Walid Jumblatt and Shi'ite chief Nabih Berri, both of whom are government ministers, to withdraw their men from west Beirut immediately.

Mr. Karami said his call for Syrian troops was prompted by the failure of the Amal and PSP militias to respect an agreement on restoring order in west Beirut that was reached at a Damascus conference in July in which their leaders participated.

Syria sent 35 military observers to Beirut to help implement the plan, but Mr. Karami said: "Unfortunately, the basic part of these agreements was not carried out, the part concerning the withdrawal of gunmen and definitive closure of (militia) offices."

"I must say frankly, we must have an effective force that is able to ensure and guarantee the implementation of what is agreed upon," he added.

The Damascus plan, implemented on July 16, briefly cleared gunmen from the streets and halted Amal-PSP battles that had coincided with a bloody five-week Amal siege of Palestinian camps on the southern edge of the city.

Amal-PSP clashes erupted again on Thursday, however, two (Continued on page 3)



His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday confers with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat in a meeting attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai (to the King's left), Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem (to Mr. Rifai's left), Palestine National Council Speaker Abdul Hamid Al Saeh (left) and PLO Deputy Military Commander Khalil Al Wazir (Petra photo).

West Bank curfews remain; Levy threatens more 'aggressive' action

U.S. objects to U.N. condemnation of Israel

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — Israeli-imposed curfews remained in force in the West Bank town of Hebron and Gaza City on Saturday and Israeli Chief of Staff General Moshe Levy threatened to act "swiftly and aggressively" to put down further anti-Israeli resistance attacks.

Reports from Hebron and Gaza said Saturday the town's residents were facing extremely difficult living conditions because of the curfews and food stocks were running out fast. The curfew bans any Arab from entering or leaving the towns. Reports also said residents were facing water shortages.

The Israeli occupation authorities imposed the curfew after a soldier was killed and another wounded in an attack in Hebron last week and an Israeli driver was attacked in Gaza on Thursday. The Israeli army on Friday destroyed the homes of two Pal-

estinians in the Rafah camp near Gaza, who were suspected of carrying out the Gaza attack.

Four attacks on Israelis in the last six days, two bombings in Jerusalem and the attack in Hebron and Gaza, have killed one soldier and wounded nine. One of the wounded was a man witnesses said tried to plant an explosive in a Jerusalem market on Friday before it blew up.

A military source told the AP troops had "stepped up their presence" in the occupied areas following a wave of attacks that have killed at least 13 Israelis this year.

"If necessary the forces will act swiftly and aggressively," to disperse any disruptions, the Israeli army quoted Gen. Levy as saying during a tour of Gaza, Nablus and Ramallah.

Gen. Levy's remarks were seen as an attempt to appease leaders of 45,000 Jewish settlers in the

West Bank and Gaza, who have launched armed street patrols in the Palestinian cities that the general visited.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, in an interview broadcast Saturday, said "about half" the increased anti-Israeli attacks were initiated locally by Palestinians.

"We face a problem that after all there are 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip under armed control," he told Israel Radio.

Mr. Rabin also contended that West Bank Palestinians were also inspired Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leaders based in Amman in recent months. "No doubt it creates more contact, more influence between them," Rabin said.

Gen. Levy's remarks were seen as an attempt to appease leaders of 45,000 Jewish settlers in the

(Continued on page 3)

Saeh denounces Israeli threats

By Lella Deeb Reuter

AMMAN — Israel's threat to strike at Palestinian offices in Jordan will only strengthen Jordanian-Palestinian unity, a senior Palestinian official said Saturday.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh, speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC), was commenting on a statement by Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin last Wednesday that Palestinian "command posts" in Jordan would not "enjoy immunity" and should be closed down.

"The Israeli threats are meant to split the unity of the two peoples, we have no guerrilla bases in Jordan," said Sheikh Saeh, who was elected speaker of the 426-member PNC, the Palestinian parliament in exile, last year.

"What we have is a cohesive people who feel the threat of the Israeli entity, therefore these threats will only produce more cohesion," he told Reuters.

He said 57 PNC members residing in Jordan had asked the PNC secretariat to contact international bodies to expose Israeli practices in occupied Arab territories "perpetrated with American assistance and which contravene all international laws."

Israeli officials have accused the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and its Chairman Yasser Arafat of escalating armed struggle against Israeli occupation from what they contend are commando bases in Jordan.

The PLO maintains representative, political and welfare offices in Amman.

Sheikh Saeh added: "Our brothers in the occupied territories declare by every available means, their rejection of occupation."

"Through the use of stones they say they will not give up their struggle, until they can exercise their right of self-determination."

Fayez calls on world parliamentarians to work for just and fair Mideast peace

OTTAWA (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez, head of the Jordanian parliamentary delegation to the meetings of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) now held here, has called on all parliamentarians, in their capacities as representatives of their countries, to tackle the world's problems including the Middle East crisis and the Palestine question in a "fair and just manner, with a view to achieving peace, justice and security."

In an address before the IPU's 74th conference, Mr. Fayez said the Middle East region is witnessing an "unprecedented tension, threatening world peace and security."

"The reason behind such a danger and instability in the region," he said, "is attributable to the failure to find a just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine question."

"Israel is applying its fait accompli policy, relying on its military might and U.S. support," Mr. Fayez said.

He said Israel should respect international legitimacy and respond to the United Nations resolutions calling for Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem and to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Jordan sees that a peaceful solution to the Palestine question can be achieved through an international conference sponsored by the U.N. and attended by the permanent members of the Security Council, in addition to all other parties involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, he said. Peace can also be achieved by implementing the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 242 which calls for exchange of land for peace, he told the IPU delegates.

The Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO, Mr. Fayez said, offers the "final opportunity for peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Fayez also called on the international community to put an end to the five-year-old Iran-Iraq

war and to solve their disputes in accordance with international law and the principles of right and justice.

Meanwhile, in continuing behind-the-scenes moves to settle a dead lock over finalising a candidate for the vacant IPU presidency, the African and Asian parliamentary delegations taking part in the meetings agreed to a proposal made by Mr. Walid Salah, a member of the Jordanian delegation, to hold a separate meeting for the delegations of non-aligned countries to agree on one candidate instead of two, thus giving the chosen candidate a better chance for success.

The meeting took place and the Indian candidate, Mr. Balram Jhakar, won by a difference of five votes over his Camerounian competitor, thus bringing to two the number of the candidates for the presidency of the IPU, one for the Asian and African countries and one for the Western countries. The election was scheduled for Saturday night.

(Continued on page 3)

Iraqis hit Kharg twice in 24 hours, attack ship in Gulf

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said Saturday its warplanes raided Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal twice in the past 24 hours and hit a "large naval target" — its normal term for an oil tanker or merchant ship — in the Gulf.

Military spokesmen said Iraqi jets hit the northern Gulf oil terminal at 1700 GMT Friday night and again on Saturday at 0730 GMT, dropping four tonnes of explosives in each raid.

A spokesman also said Iraqi warplanes hit a "naval target" near the Iranian coast on Saturday at the same time as the raid on Kharg. He gave no further details and there was no immediate independent confirmation of an attack on shipping.

All the aircraft involved in the three actions returned safely to base, the spokesman said.

The latest raids on Kharg were aimed at hindering Iranian efforts to repair damage and extinguish fires caused in a wave of attacks which began on Aug. 15, the spokesman said. Saturday's was the seventh.

The ruling Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra said Iraqi would go on attacking Kharg Island and other vital economic targets "until the full destruction of Iran's economy and paralysis of Tehran's ability to continue the war."

Iran says the Iraqi raids on Kharg have not disrupted its oil exports, but warned on Friday that it would stop any oil leaving the Gulf if its shipments were affected.

Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan has said the economic impact of the attacks will become evident within two or three months.

In a magazine interview released to Reuters ahead of publication on Sunday, he said the raids were intended "to prevent Iran exporting its oil for the longest possible time."

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Egyptian cabinet sworn in

Mubarak chairs first full session

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt's new 33-member cabinet under Prime Minister Ali Lutfi was sworn in Saturday and convened its first full session under the chairmanship of President Hosni Mubarak.

The 49-year-old Lutfi, a former finance minister and economics professor, took the oath first and stood beside Mr. Mubarak as the other ministers pledged "to preserve the republican system with sincerity, to respect the constitution and laws, to look after the people's interest fully and preserve the independence and territorial integrity of the motherland."

The ceremony took place at Kubbah Palace three days after the unexpected resignation of Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali's government after 14 months in office.

Twenty-three of the ministers, including those holding key portfolios of foreign affairs, defence, economics, finance and oil retained their posts in the new cabinet.

Former Culture Minister Mohamad Abdul Halim Radwan was shifted to minister of state for parliamentary affairs and the other members of Mr. Ali's 32-member cabinet were dropped.

The government shakeup was widely seen as an effort by Mr.

Two other outgoing ministers, Higher Education Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Mustafa Hilmi and Emigration Minister Albert Barsoun Salaama, also met privately with Mr. Mubarak and received decorations.

Mr. Hilmi was also awarded the Order Of The Nile and Mr. Salaama, one of two Christians in the former 32-member cabinet, received the Order Of The Republic First Class, the spokesman said.

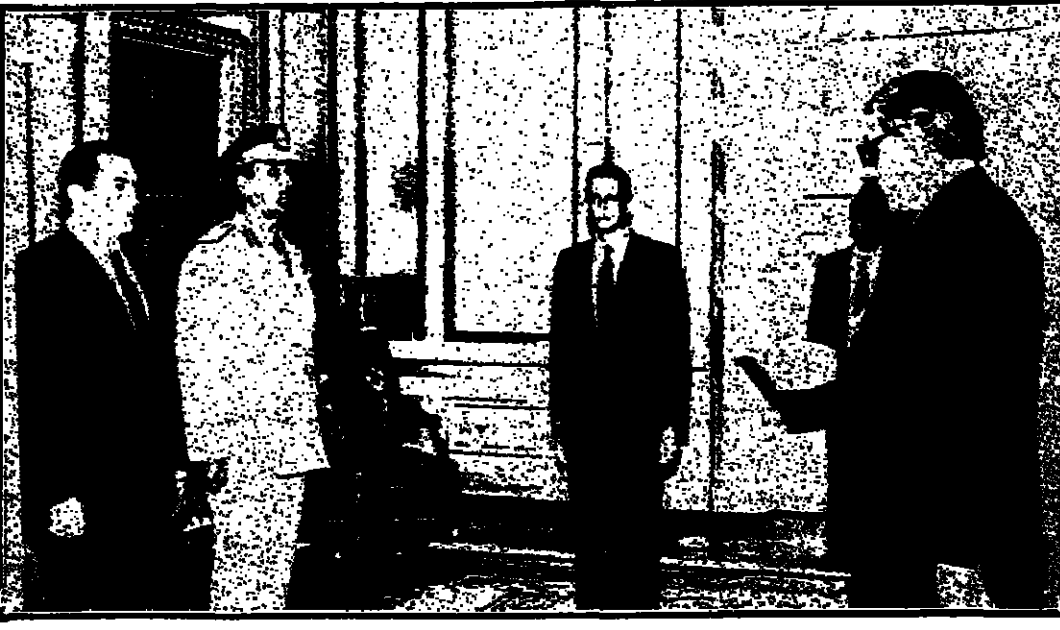
Mr. Mubarak also received four other outgoing ministers and thanked them for their service, the spokesman added.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali left here Saturday for Brasilia on an eight-nation Latin American tour to boost relations.

He told reporters he would deliver messages from President Hosni Mubarak to the leaders of the eight countries — Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Colombia.

Mr. Ghali said he also planned to discuss ways of promoting ties between Latin America and Africa through annual seminars organised alternately by Egypt and Mexico. The third of these is due to take place in Cairo next January.

The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, told reporters Mr. Ali was presented the Order Of The Nile during a private meeting with Mr. Mubarak.



Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak (left) hosts as new Prime Minister Ali Lutfi reads his oath of office on Saturday. A military aide stands next to Mr. Mubarak and the man in the middle is a protocol officer (AP wirephoto)

Former congressman says Israeli lobby blocks M.E. policy debates

WASHINGTON (AP) — A former congressman contends that the pro-Israel lobby in Washington has blocked nearly all attempts to re-examine United States policy toward the Jewish state and its Arab neighbours.

Former Republican representative Paul Findley of Illinois said at a National Press Club news conference Friday that Arab-Americans have no comparable lobby.

He said because of the lack of any real opposition and the singular determination of its members, the pro-Israel lobby exerts an influence on government that is unmatched by any other interest group.

Mr. Findley, who considers himself a political victim of the pro-Israel forces, is author of a recently published book on the lobby entitled *They Dare To Speak Out*.

Mr. Findley represented a central Illinois district for 22 years but angered pro-Israel groups by developing close ties with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). He was defeated in 1982 by Democrat Richard Durbin.

who received generous campaign contributions from Jewish groups and individuals.

Mr. Findley also attributed last year's defeat of Senator Charles H. Percy of Illinois — then chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee — to the pro-Israel lobby and to massive contributions to Mr. Percy's opponent, Democrat Paul Simon.

Mr. Percy had aroused the ire of some Jewish supporters by backing the sale of radar surveillance, airplanes to Saudi Arabia and taking positions deemed critical of Israel.

Mr. Findley contended that the pro-Israel lobby, led by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, has been extremely successful at intimidating legislators and recent presidential administrations.

He contended that the lobby resorts to a variety of pressure tactics, including organised protests and smear campaigns, against those who voice even the mildest criticism of Israel.

"They have effectively stamped out — to an alarming degree — public discourse on what is best for

the United States in Middle Eastern policy," Mr. Findley said.

A spokesman for the committee declined to discuss Mr. Findley's statements but read a prepared statement by the organisation on his book.

"Ex-congressman Findley's book sets forth at length a conspiracy theory that the Jews control the media, the Congress and even the administration," the statement said. "What Findley misses completely is the simple fact that America's pro-Israel policy reflects the American people's view that being pro-Israel is in the best interests of the United States."

Mr. Findley told reporters the leaders of the lobby are motivated by a fear of a new wave of anti-Jewish feeling and the possibility of a second Holocaust.

"They're afraid about tomorrow and I understand that," Mr. Findley remarked. "But I also understand that history proves those who are most fearful about something of this sort are least tolerant of the dissenting views of others."

Soviets hope for full ties with Saudi Arabia

KUWAIT (R) — A senior Soviet official was quoted as saying Saturday he hoped to see full diplomatic ties soon between Moscow and Saudi Arabia.

The Arabic daily Al Watan quoted deputy Interior Minister B. Ilyev as saying Moscow would like diplomatic ties with all the Gulf Arab states. It has ties at present only with Kuwait of the six Gulf Cooperation Council members, and Iraq.

Al Watan, in a despatch from Milan where it said the Soviet official was attending a conference on crime, said: "the deputy minister expressed hope for full diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia in the near future."

But it quoted him as saying,

"the establishment of ties between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia does not depend on Moscow. It depends on the other side."

He welcomed a recent visit to the Soviet Union by Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, a son of King Fahd, as a step in the right direction.

The prince, head of the Saudi Youth Welfare Organisation, last month accompanied a Saudi soccer team to Moscow. He was the first royal family member to visit the Soviet capital since Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal went with an Arab League team in 1983 to explain an Arab peace plan for the Middle East.

The prince, on his return, said he had held "extremely good" talks with senior Soviet Foreign Ministry officials.

U.S. reportedly defers F-15 sale to Saudis

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan's administration has tentatively decided to defer asking Congress for permission to sell Saudi Arabia 40 additional F-15 jet fighter planes, congressional sources have said.

The sources, who demanded anonymity, said the administration would ask to sell other weapons to the Saudis, including Sikorsky helicopters, on the basis of a 17-page secret U.S. study on the military balance in the Middle East.

The Washington Post reported on Friday that the package for Saudi Arabia also would include Sidewinder air-to-air missiles and Stinger ground-to-air missiles, M-1 tanks and armoured vehicles.

Based on the study, the administration also is completing its recommendations for arms sales

to Jordan, the congressional sources said.

The Saudis bought 62 F-15s after a stormy fight in Congress in 1978. They have sought an advanced version of the American plane since 1981.

The sale of the F-15s is strongly opposed by Israel and many of its staunch supporters in Congress, who also have tried to block the sale of AWACS early-warning and control planes.

Selling arms to the Saudis "strengthens the perception of balance in our approach to the peace process and our standing as a reliable friend," said the State Department study, a copy of which was obtained by the Associated Press.

Former Turkish premier criticises Evren speech

ANKARA (R) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit has joined critics of a speech to parliament by President Kenan Evren, saying he ignored important issues.

Gen. Evren has already been accused by former Premier Suleyman Demirel of breaking the law in suggesting political bickering in the 1970s was responsible for factional violence that cost 5,000 lives.

Mr. Ecevit did not raise the issue of pro-coup violence in a statement Friday night, but joined his former rival in criticising the continuation of political restrictions imposed after the coup.

The Ankara public prosecutor has said Mr. Demirel's attack is being investigated to see if he broke a law barring discussion of Turkish politics before the Sept. 12, 1980 coup.

Mr. Ecevit charged the president with ignoring important international issues like Turkey's dispute with Greece over rights in

the Aegean Sea.

Both right-winger Demirel and Social Democrat Ecevit, who alternated as prime ministers in the late 1970s, are held responsible for the anarchy of that period and are banned from party politics until 1992.

Gen. Evren, who as army chief of staff led the coup, has already come under fire for his speech from both right- and left-wing parties and newspapers.

An editorial in the left-wing daily Cumhuriyet criticised Gen. Evren for opposing an amnesty for political prisoners, for his defence of the 1982 constitution, which restricted various freedoms.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has praised Gen. Evren's speech, telling journalists it was "absolutely wonderful."

Mr. Ecevit noted that Gen. Evren also failed to refer to Saudi Arabia's refusal earlier this year to issue visas to Turks born in the partly Arabic-speaking Hatay district.

Jordan, Egypt and Israel to get \$1,080m U.S. aid

WASHINGTON (USIA) — U.S. State Department Spokesman Bernard Kalb announced that the Reagan administration has decided to make "an initial appropriation" of \$1,080 million in supplemental economic assistance for Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

These funds, which the spokesman said were part of the fiscal year 1985 supplemental foreign assistance appropriation approved in August by the Congress, will be used as follows:

— Israel, \$750 million for a cash transfer.

— Egypt, \$250 million for a cash transfer.

— Jordan, \$50 million for a commodity import programme and \$30 million for school construction.

"In addition, \$3 million will soon be apportioned for projects to assist Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza," Mr. Kalb said. He was unable to provide specific details.

The total amount of economic assistance for the Middle East provided under the supplemental appropriation is \$2,258 million and is provided on an all grant basis, the spokesman pointed out.

Earlier, Secretary of State George Shultz said the \$750 million — roughly half the supplemental assistance for Israel approved by the Congress — was "designed to be helpful at a time when the government of Israel is taking decisive and difficult measures" to improve

its economic position.

Mr. Shultz spoke with reporters following his talks at the State Department with Israeli Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai. He praised Israel for taking "strong and necessary measures" to restore economic stability and to prepare the groundwork for future prosperity.

Mr. Shultz said he also discussed the Middle East peace process with Mr. Mordechai.

"Obviously, it's the parties in the region that must want peace, and we seek to help them in every way that we can," the secretary said. "Our effort needs to be, and is, to do everything we can to bring about direct negotiations between an Arab interlocutor, able to speak authoritatively, and Israel."

Mr. Shultz said there has been no change in the U.S. conditions for holding talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Long-standing U.S. policy rules out U.S. recognition of the PLO or discussions with that organisation until the PLO accepts U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and 338 and recognises Israel's right to exist.

Mr. Shultz noted that "the upsurge of violence recently certainly presents a problem." Radicals who use violence cannot be allowed to stop progress, the secretary declared. "It is very clear to us that those who perpetrate violence deal themselves out of the peace process," he said.

Paris receives conditions for release of kidnap victims

PARIS (Agencies) — The kidnappers of two French diplomats in Lebanon have set out the conditions for the release of the men in a letter delivered to French officials, an intermediary announced Saturday.

The intermediary, Lebanese-born French Doctor Razak Raad, told reporters he delivered the letter to the French Foreign Ministry. Later, in front of French television cameras, Dr. Raad handed letters from the hostages, Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine, to members of their families.

Dr. Raad refused to say what specific conditions had been set for the release of the diplomats, who were kidnapped on March 22 in Beirut, but he did say that they included French policy in the Iran-Iraq war.

The French are a major supplier of arms to Iraq.

Family members formally identified the letters given them as having been written by Mr. Carton and Mr. Fontaine.

The French Foreign Ministry declined all comment.

Two other French hostages are believed to be held in Beirut. They are journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann and researcher Michel Seurat. Both were kidnapped on May 22.

Tunisia holds 3 alleged Libyan gunmen

TUNIS (R) — Tunisian security forces have arrested three alleged Libyan saboteurs who planned to blow up a hotel on a popular tourist island, as well as petrol station, national security chief Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali has said.

A Libyan diplomat in Tunisia was involved in the sabotage plot and was expelled with 283 other Libyan "spies" last month, Mr. Ben Ali said. The Libyans were ordered out following a mass expulsion of Tunisian migrant workers from Libya.

The alleged saboteurs planned to blow up a hotel on the southern island of Jerba, but this idea was abandoned as too dangerous. However they decided to go ahead with the petrol station attacks in the southern town of Zarzis, Mr. Ben Ali told a news conference.

The leader of the group, Sabri

Najeh, 34, who was married to a Tunisian, said in a televised confession shown to journalists that his Libyan contacts told him to go to Cairo after the planned Tunisian attacks to assassinate a former Libyan Prime Minister living in exile, Abdul Hamid Baccouche.

But all the attacks were foiled and the would-be saboteurs arrested after Tunisian security forces discovered a suitcase packed with explosives buried in a field in Zarzis, Mr. Ben Ali said.

In the latest incident in the Tunisia-Libya dispute sparked by Tripoli's expulsion of some 30,000 Tunisian migrant workers, Mr. Ben Ali said 50 other Libyan suspects had been detained for questioning.

He said Najeh was promised 10,000 dinars (\$12,500) to carry out the attacks, but received only

2,000 dinars (\$2,500).

Najeh entered Tunisia at the beginning of August and contacted Libyan diplomat Ali Lasfar, then head of his country's cultural centre in Tunis. At one meeting, Lasfar gave him the suitcase of explosives, Mr. Ben Ali said.

In connection with a planned attack when he went to Cairo, Mr. Ben Ali said Najeh contacted Hosni Loughichi, whom he called the chief official responsible for the elimination of exiles opposed to Libyan leader Muammar Jadhafi.

Loughichi arranged for Najeh's visa and other documents, Mr. Ben Ali said.

In further measures to cut ties with Tripoli, the official TAP news agency said a Tunisian school had been closed in Tripoli, as well as, two Libyan schools in Tunis.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	7:30-9:00
MAIN CHANNEL	17:00 News
	17:30 Children Programme
	18:00 Give Me a Break
	18:30 Programme on Safety
	19:00 Programme Review
	19:30 Programme on Flowers
	20:00 News in Arabic
	20:30 Local Comedy
	21:00 Arabic Series
	21:30 Programme Review
	22:00 News in Arabic
	22:30 Programme Cont.
FOREIGN CHANNEL	7:30-9:00
	17:30 le grand echiquier
	18:00 News in French
	18:30 le vent du large
	19:00 News in Hebrew
	19:30 News in Arabic
	20:00 Rola
	21:00 Horizon
	21:30 News in English
	22:00 Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN	8:55 KHz, AM & 99 KHz, SW
	7:00-9:00 Light Music
	9:00-10:00 News
	10:00-11:00 Morning Show
	11:00-12:00 News Summary
	12:00-13:00 Pop Session
	13:00-14:00 News Summary
	14:00-15:00 Pop Session Cont.
	15:00-16:00 News Bulletin
	16:00-17:00 Instrumentals
	17:00-18:00 Science Report
	18:00-19:00 Concert Hour
	19:00-20:00 Pop Session Cont.
	20:00-21:00 News Summary
	21:00-22:00 Evening Show Cont.
	22:00-23:00 Evening Show Cont.
	23:00-24:00 News Summary
	24:00-25:00 News Headline
	25:00-26:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	SERVICE CLUBS
CIRCUS	Line Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
	Line Philadelpha Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
	Philadelpha Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
	Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
	Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 981410.
CULTURAL CENTRES	CHURCHES
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 624590.
American Centre 644371	Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, 637440.
American Cultural Library 641520	De la Soile Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, 661757.
British Council 6361478	Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 623541.
French Cultural Centre 637009	Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 678906.
Goethe Institute 641993	Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203	Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 77261.
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049	Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets in Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, 816334.
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777	Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.
Haya Arts Centre 665195	Rainbow Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 663249.
Hussien Youth City 6671816	
Y.W.C.A. 6641793	
Y.W.M.C.A. 6641793	
Amman Municipal Library 637111	
University of Jordan Library 843555	

MUSEUMS
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Manastreh, Jabel Lawzehieh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.
Martyr's Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

PRAYER TIMES
06:50 Fair
06:16 Sunrise
06:54 Dhuhr
12:54 Asr
16:48 Maghreb
18:51 Jaha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	MARITIME TRAFFIC
This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. 53200-5, where it should always be verified.	Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:
ARRIVALS	— Charming
18:00 Agaba (RJ)	— Cyprus Ace
18:30 Berlin, Larnaca (RJ)	— RMS Laguna
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)	— Marcon
19:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)	— Jeddah Crown
19:45 Cairo (RJ)	— Kapsa Maru
19:50 Jeddah (RJ)	
19:55 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	
20:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	
20:05 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	
20:10 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	
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22:55 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	
23:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	

WEATHER
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be normal summer. Light and variable winds with local showers and drizzle. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.
Low/high temperature in deg. C:
Amman 11/8/19
Aqaba 24/35
Desert 19/34
Jordan Valley 23/36

DEPARTURES
06:20 Frankfurt (LH)
06:50 Agaba (RJ)
07:00 Damascus, Paris (AF)
07:30 Damascus, Rome (AZ)
08:00 Vienna, New York (OF)
08:30 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
09:00 Athens (RJ)
09:30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
10:00 Kuwait (RJ)
10:30 Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:00 Cairo (RJ)
11:30 Kuwait (RJ)
12:00 Agaba (RJ)
12:30 Larnaca, Tripoli (LN)
13:00 Baghdad (IA)
13:30 Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)
14:00 Kuwait (RJ)
14:30 Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)
15:00 Cairo (RJ)
15:30 Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
16:00 Baghdad (RJ)
16:30 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
17:00 London (BA)
17:30 Bangkok (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE
Saturday rates
Local selling rates in Jds
Bahraini dinar 1031.6/1041.6
Dinar gulf 250.4/ 261
Egyptian pounds 250.4/ 261
French franc 365.3/ 371.3
Japanese yen (for 100) 162/ 163.3
Kuwaiti dinar 1282/ 1286.9
Libyan lra 20/ 21
Omani rial 1128.3/ 1136.6
Saudi rial 107.2/ 107.8
Saudi rial 107.2/ 107.8
Swiss crown 46.1/ 46.5
Swiss franc 162.9/ 164.2
Syrian lra 34/ 35.5
UAE dirham 106.3/ 107
U.S. sterling pound 222/ 226.2
U.S. dollar 325.2/ 325
W. German mark 134.2/ 135.3

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	NIGHT DUTY
Amman governorate 891228	AMMAN:
Amman civil defence 198, 199	Dr. Fayez Jallough 624027
Civil Defence (Hd) 271293, 273131	Dr. Mohammad Al Ajam 894184
Civil Defence (Gen) 770733	Shahid pharmacy 778633
Ambulance 193, 775111	Al Salam pharmacy 778633
Amman downtown fire brigade 198	Al Harethy pharmacy 770220
First aid 630341	Fayez pharmacy 661627
Blood bank 778303	Al Hayah pharmacy 624636
Civil Defence rescue 661111	Asaf pharmacy 895281
Fire headquarters 62090-3	
Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777	TAKIS:
Police headquarters 639141	Shamsiah taxi 665294
Traffic police 806391	Asm taxi 844503
Electric Power Co. 636381A, 624681	Mikay taxi 644574

Al Majali returns, reports on Islamic conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali Saturday returned home after heading Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the second general conference of the Islamic Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (IECSO) which was held in Pakistan.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, upon his arrival, Mr. Majali said he has delivered a message from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq during a meeting which reviewed bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East and the conference's agenda.

Mr. Majali also said that President Zia has asked him to convey his regards and greetings to His Majesty King Hussein and Prince Hassan.

Speaking about the conference, Mr. Majali said that representatives of more than 40 countries and organisations participated in the meetings and that they approved the organisation's three-year programme and general budget.

The organisation's programme aims at strengthening educational and cultural relations among Islamic countries, Mr. Majali said. Also arriving in Amman Saturday was IECSO Director General Abdul Hadi Bou Taleb who praised the efforts exerted by the Jordanian delegation to ensure the success of the conference and to reconcile different views.

Mr. Bou Taleb told Petra that Mr. Majali has been selected first vice chairman of the conference and that his address was considered one of the important documents of the conference.

Muasher begins trade, tourism talks in Tunisia

TUNIS (Petra) — The joint Jordanian-Tunisian Committee Saturday held its first meeting at the foreign ministry, during which it discussed scopes of cooperation in the fields of tourism and trade.

The Jordanian side to the talks was headed by Industry, Trade and Supply Minister Rajai Muasher, while the Tunisian side was headed by Mr. Ahmad Ibn Araf.

At the beginning of the meeting, Dr. Muasher stressed Jordan's interest in strengthening cooperation between the two countries in all fields in implementation of the directives of His Majesty King Hussein and President Habib Bourguiba.

Mr. Ibn Araf stressed the need for developing bilateral relations as it is in the interest of the two peoples. He also expressed the need for putting the agreements, concluded between the two countries into force.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, corresponding in Tunis, Dr. Muasher said the committee reviewed the progress of work on the air transport agreements and discussed the final form of the touristic cooperation accord to be concluded between the two countries on Monday.

Monday.

Ambassador hails King

In Amman, Tunisian ambassador, Mr. Marwan Ibn Al Arabi hailed the honourable stand of His Majesty King Hussein when he recently expressed support and solidarity with the government and people of Tunisia.

In a statement to Petra, he said that this genuine Arab stand was received with great appreciation by the government and people of Tunisia.

Mr. Al Arabi added that the Tunisian-Libyan relations have entered a very serious stage of tension since the beginning of August after the Libyan government, solely and without prior notification, decided to expel some 3,000 Tunisian workers living in Libya. He noted that those expelled constitute one third of Tunisian labourers in Libya.

The Tunisian ambassador, expressing his regret for the Libyan measures which, he said, is against all traditions, pointed out that Libya has frozen the properties of expelled people, suspended their passports and documents and also treated them in arbitrary manner.

West Bank curfews remain

(Continued from page 1)

At the United Nations on Friday, the United States objected to a proposed Security Council statement calling on Israel to stop resorting to "administrative detention" and deportation in the West Bank and Gaza.

Council sources told Reuters the draft statement, circulated by India as leader of the Non-Aligned group, was discussed during inconclusive closed-door consultations. Council members will meet again privately on Monday.

Israel announced last month it was reactivating administrative detention and deportation in the occupied territories, after a lapse of several years.

The PLO's U.N. observer mis-

sion, in letters circulated among council members, had called for a halt to the Israeli move. Council sources said the United States regarded the proposed statement as "one-sided". Other Western delegations also had difficulty with the text, the sources added.

In its present form, the statement would express council members' "serious concern and deplore the repressive measures taken by Israel since 4 August 1983 against civilian Palestinian population in the Israeli occupied territories, specially in the West Bank and Gaza."

It would call on Israel to halt such measures immediately, free all Palestinian detainees and stop further deportations.

Beirut assault continues

(Continued from page 1)

firing mortars and rocket-propelled grenades and moving swiftly between strongpoints in buildings and behind huge earth mounds.

Amal officials have admitted that the killings charged by the DFLP had occurred and the leaders of the fighters responsible had been arrested by the militia and would be tried.

They said between five and 14 Palestinians were killed and the militiaman acted after his brother was killed in a clash with Palestinians at Bourj Al Barajneh.

The Beirut newspaper "al Safir", which normally sympathises with the Shi'ite militia, called the killings "a horrible crime."

As Safir quoted security sources as saying "a group of armed men on Thursday evening forced a number of Palestinian families out of their houses into the street and opened fire on them. Thirteen people were killed and two wounded."

Karami calls for Syrian role

(Continued from page 1)

days after renewed Amal-Palestinian fighting began around Bourj Al Barajneh camp.

Sporadic flare-ups involving heavy tank and rocket fire erupted between mostly Christian forces in east Beirut and mainly Muslim fighters in west Beirut.

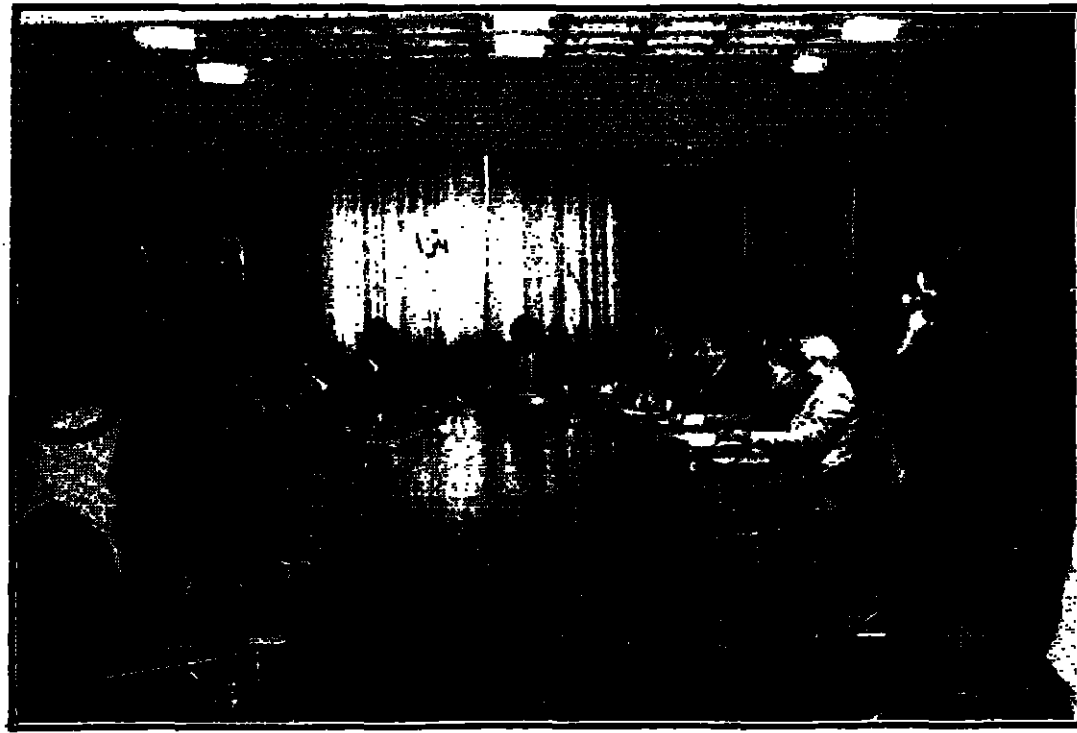
The Iranian embassy announced it had sponsored a meeting between leaders of Amal and the fundamentalist Hezbollah (Party of God) after mounting tension between the two Shi'ite movements.

It said the meeting, presided over by Iran's ambassador to

Syria, Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, "discussed the need for greater unity and closing of ranks." The two sides agreed "to confront the seditions being perpetrated on the Islamic scene," the embassy said.

Clashes have occurred between Amal and Hezbollah in South Lebanon, where Amal is trying to establish control.

Hezbollah last weekend accused Amal of preventing its followers from holding a rally in the southern city of Tyre and said Amal militiamen had stormed the homes of Hezbollah members in the south, arresting and killing a number of them.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Saturday explains to members of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce the government's economic policies

aimed at reviving the private sector role (Petra photo)

Foreign envoys tour industrial estates

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Within the framework of celebrations held to mark the 33rd anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne last month, a delegation representing Arab and foreign embassies trade attaches in Jordan visited a number of industrial sites to get first-hand information on the latest developments of national industries in the Kingdom.

The tour, arranged by the organisers of the second Jordanian Industrial Festival which started on Aug. 11, took the representatives to Sahab Industrial Estate, established in 1984 by the Jordan Industrial Estate Corporation (JIEC) and other industrial estates in Zarqa and Marka.

The Al Mustahlek (Consumer) magazine, the Amman Chamber

of Industry and Amman Development Corporation joined efforts to promote the festival. Concerned government departments also took part in the organisation process.

Sahab Industrial Estate Deputy Director Ishaq Hijazine briefed the visitors on the JIEC's objectives and future projects.

The JIEC's long-term target is to have integral industries in the industrial estate to help centralising industries in complexes equipped with modern equipment and staffed with efficient expertise and administration. Mr. Hijazine told the representatives.

Mr. Hijazine said the corporation has leased about 55 per cent of the estate's land in the first phase of construction which started in 1980 with a capital of JD 12 million.

More than 60 industries were set up on the leased land, 33 of

which are now actively producing industries. Mr. Hijazine said.

The ISEC will start the construction of a new industrial estate in Irbid to serve the northern part of the Kingdom. The projected estate is due to start infrastructure commodities in 1985 on a piece of land estimated at 410 dunums.

Following Mr. Hijazine's briefings, the delegation toured the estate and were briefed on the various industries it houses, including of pharmaceutical and chemical plants, production units of electrical accessories, food processing plants and building material manufacturing units.

The delegation also called at the Arab International Leather Products Factory, Jordan Universal Gas Cookers and Washing Machines in Zarqa following which they visited Sami Hababeh factory for furniture and wooden manufacture.

King, Arafat hold talks

(Continued from page 1)

PLO is concerned, our conditions for talking with the PLO remain as they have been for many years."

The Washington Post said last week that the U.S. administration was considering sending Mr. Murphy to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would include at least one person widely regarded as a member of the PLO.

The proposal drew vehement protests from Israel. It also prompted U.S. officials to deny that they would abandon the long-standing commitment not to deal with the PLO.

But the denials contained a disclaimer about the difficulty of defining what constitutes PLO membership. Specifically, the officials said it might be possible to argue that Nabil Shaath, one of four Palestinians proposed for the delegation, is not a PLO member, although he has been a close personal adviser to Mr. Arafat.

While stressing that no decision on dispatching Mr. Murphy has been made, administration sources said many key policy-makers believe that such a meeting is the only way to break the current deadlock.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes, in reply to reporters' questions over the Post report, said Friday "We have not yet found the exact form" for such a meeting "and no decisions have been made."

"First," Speakes said, "it is our view that it is up to the parties in the area to seek a peace. The United States cannot want peace more than the parties in the region themselves. The basic requirement is to get the parties to talk directly in negotiations. The United States will continue its efforts and will consider measures to reach that objective."

The White House spokesman noted that "any meeting between

the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group will be compatible with the well-known U.S. conditions dating back to 1975 for meeting with the PLO — those specifically are U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 and the recognition of the right of Israel to exist."

These conditions have existed for 10 years, Speakes said. "We will not change our position on these conditions," he said.

Following the Post report, Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosenmetz met with Michael Armacost, undersecretary of state for political affairs, and protested "the latest developments in the peace process," one Israeli source was quoted as saying by the Washington Times.

According to knowledgeable sources, President Ronald Reagan is considering a plan to send Mr. Murphy back to the Middle East with new instructions, the Times said.

In Cairo, Egypt's foreign minister said Saturday the PLO has the exclusive right to choose Palestinian delegates for talks with the United States.

Comments by Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid, made to reporters on his return from the non-aligned meeting in Angola, came one day after Mr. Shultz reassured Israel that the United States will not negotiate with the PLO.

Mr. Abdul Meguid said Egypt supports calls for dialogue between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, including members selected by the PLO.

"The choice of the Palestinian side is the right of the Palestine Liberation Organisation," Mr. Abdul Meguid said. "In other words, no representatives that it does not approve of should be forced upon it."

Mass violence in S.Africa

(Continued from page 1)

funeral were draped in the black, green and orange flags of the banned African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla group, of which Mr. Mandela was a founder.

They said mourners sang freedom songs and waved placards saying: "Nelson Mandela is our leader."

The family of Mr. Mandela, 67, jailed in 1964 for plotting "revolution", was said to be "frantic with worry" since learning on Friday of his medical examination on Thursday.

Family lawyer Ismail Ayob said he was seeking an urgent visit and independent medical examination.

A prisons spokesman said on Friday he did not think Mr. Mandela was ill.

Elsewhere near Cape Town, a coloured (mixed-race) man was killed when two whites whose car stalled in a coloured neighbourhood opened fire on a

group of people who had attacked them, police added.

On the economic front, the government announced a five per cent rise in petrol prices from Saturday, due to a financial crisis brought on by relentless unrest which has battered the national currency, the rand, on exchange markets (S. Africa turns to Switzerland in search for financial aid, page 7).

In Washington, the U.S. Senate is poised to pass a sanctions bill against South Africa, which could be vetoed by President Reagan, when it resumes on Monday after a month's holiday.

The sanctions bill, already approved by the House of Representatives, heads a long list of legislation awaiting action this autumn.

But first, the Republican-controlled Senate will tackle the South Africa sanctions legislation, designed to add America's weight to international protests against apartheid.

Rifai reaffirms commitment to boost private sector role, calls for more cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Saturday called for further cooperation between workers in the industrial and commercial sectors through joint participation in all aspects of investments.

Mr. Rifai was speaking during a meeting at the Prime Ministry with chairman and members of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) who called at the Prime Ministry to express their thanks and appreciation to the Jordanian government for its recent decisions to support the Jordanian economy.

Speaking about the government's decisions, Mr. Rifai said they are primarily aimed to support and bolster the Jordanian economy.

Mr. Rifai assured the delegation that the government will never act as a competitor to the private sector and that its role will remain confined to providing basic foodstuffs through the Ministry of Supply.

The government's decisions to ban the importation of certain commodities had been taken for several reasons, most importantly to preserve the treasury's assets of hard currency which has decreased recently due to the low volume of Arab aids, the recent devaluations in the area and the world economic recession, Mr. Rifai explained.

Defending the government's decision to ban the importation of flowers, Mr. Rifai said Jordan's annual imports of flowers are estimated at \$18 million — a sum that obviously requires the government's reconsideration on allowing the importation of such luxuries and providing the local alternatives with the ultimate goal of improving the Jordanian balance of trade.

Mr. Rifai stressed the importance of such meetings because they provide opportunities for consultation and exchange of views on the means and methods to develop the Jordanian economy in implementation of His Majesty King Hussein's directives as stated in the Letter of Appointment.

FJCC Chairman Hamdi Al Tabba' later presented Mr. Rifai with a memorandum outlining a number of demands of special interest to the commercial sector.

After reviewing the demands, Mr. Rifai said that the government does not intend to increase customs duties as a mean to rationalising consumption and that the primary concern was to support the local industries and con-

sequently to serve the Jordanian economy.

He also pointed out that the government is in the process of taking a number of actions aimed at facilitating customs procedures and clearance of goods. He added that the government is always concerned about creating the proper atmosphere for the private sector to perform its activities smoothly.

In its memorandum, the FJCC expressed the hope that the government's policies and recent decisions will result in positive effects which will contribute to a reduction of all negative impacts characterising economic recession in all fields.

The memorandum also contained an appeal for relaxing customs procedures and drawing up the necessary regulations for facilitating the work in the free zones and to remove the obstacles obstructing the utilisation of such areas.

The memo also called on the government to proceed with the necessary arrangements to turn Jordan into a regional centre for services and trade through the expansion of facilities and incentives in all fields, especially that Jordan has achieved a remarkable success in this field.

Services have been the main feature of Jordan, the memo said.

France donates equipment to Yarmouk University

AMMAN (Petra) — French ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Patrick Leclercq, presented a group of electronic equipment to Yarmouk University Saturday as a gift to be used in the university's faculty of engineering.

The equipment, which will also be at the service of those interested in scientific research, will help develop the training skills of students of computer sciences.

The initiative is a manifestation of the continuing cooperation between Yarmouk University and French universities through the exchange of expertise and professors specialising in modern technology and computers.

Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran expressed his thanks and appreciation for the French initiative and underlined his entire satisfaction with the achievements made under the cooperation between the university and French universities which contributed to developing technological frameworks in Jordan.

Dr. Badran later presented the ambassador with the university's shield and golden emblem.

62.69% pass Community Colleges examination

AMMAN (J.T.) — The overall pass rate for the Community Colleges Comprehensive Examination for the academic year 1984/1985 was 62.69 per cent, Director of examinations at the Ministry of Education Mr. Ahmad Al Bashairah said Saturday.

Dr. Al Bashairah, speaking at a press conference, said that 12,197 students out of a total of 19,456 who appeared for the examination this year have passed the examination, prescribed by the Ministry of Education for all students who complete the requirements of Community Colleges.

The students, Dr. Al Bashairah added, were enrolled in 43 Community Colleges, 19 of them government colleges which offer either two or three year post secondary courses in various subjects.

He said that 13,234 students have taken the examination, the first time since 6,222 have taken the examination for the second time as they failed to pass it in previous sessions.

Referring to the standard of the examinations, Dr. Al Bashairah said they were in line with the objectives set for them. He stressed that the ministry considers the Comprehensive Examination as an "evaluation tool" which should cope with the development of the educational process.

Dr. Al Bashairah was apparently referring to complaints lodged by Community Colleges students during the past four years, in which the students said that the examination questions were not chosen from the prescribed textbooks.

Ministry to issue new stamps

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications has decided to issue a commemorative stamp to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the World Tourism Organisation.

The new stamp, to be circulated at post offices on Sept. 13, carries 10, 25, 40, 50, 60, and 125 fils denominations.

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Change in Cairo!

THE change of government in Egypt may have been as easy and simple as the changeover itself has looked. Kamal Hassan Ali, the former prime minister, was too unhealthy and too tired to stand up to and solve Egypt's deepening economic woes and he gave way to a younger man, whose field is economic management, to do the job. Subject is closed.

No, say Egyptian officials and foreign diplomats in Cairo. The issue is not as simple as all that. Kamal Hassan Ali was too experienced and powerful a politician to leave Egypt to others to do with it what they liked. There must be something else then that has prompted the change.

Is this "something" connected with President Sadat's peace policies with Israel of which Mr. Ali was a major symbol? Maybe, conjectures the New York Times. Other than the continuity of the Sadat era that he represented, Mr. Ali was defence minister during the Camp David negotiations between Israel and Egypt and as such he became known to and respected by many Israeli officials. The new prime minister, by contrast, has never visited Israel and is not known to Israeli leaders.

Dr. Lutfi, the new prime minister, himself tried to scotch such speculations in a post-designation statement two days ago. He told reporters that his country's position on Israel and the peace process is known and he is not going to change it. But whether his statement is enough to convince everybody of his upcoming policies is as yet unclear.

What is perfectly clear is that Egypt does have deep economic problems (reports speak of a \$5 billion budget deficit and \$31 billion in foreign debts) and that the top priority of Dr. Lutfi's cabinet would be to tackle these problems immediately.

Being a competent technocrat but not a veteran politician, the Egyptian prime minister is expected to do just that without necessarily involving too much politics in the process. This may have been the best reason why President Mubarak chose him to head the new government. And it is a good reason too.

It may be recalled that Sadat's policies led Egypt into its present economic mess and not the other way round. President Mubarak has opted not for a full reversal of Sadat's policies in order to correct the economy, it seems. And his choice of Dr. Lutfi confirms that, politically at least, he still prefers the middle ground as his best course of action.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Libya's contradicting actions

WE CANNOT but condemn Libya's behaviour and dishonest dealings with other Arab countries particularly those in North Africa, namely Tunisia and Egypt. We also support these countries, stand in the face of Libya which has been adopting contradictory policies with regard to Arab issues.

Libya has been claiming that it seeks to achieve Arab unity and believes in total revolution in the face of imperialism, but its actions conflict with its claims and propaganda. Of late, Libya has expelled thousands of Tunisian and Egyptian labourers under the pretext that they have no more need for them now that the Libyan five-year plan has been completed.

But if Libya really wants to achieve unity among Arab countries it must accept the fact that its territory should host all Arab people and offer refuge to displaced Arabs. But throwing out the Arab workers can do harm not only to Tunisia and Egypt but mostly to Libya and its empty slogans and bragging about Arab unity.

Sawt Al Shaab: The conspiracy against the Palestinians

THE PALESTINIAN people are clearly exposed to a major conspiracy designed to liquidate them from the Arab World. In Lebanon, the Palestinians are facing the guns and rockets of Shi'ite Amal militias who are determined to launch another massacre against the refugees.

In occupied Palestine, the Arab population there are exposed to detention, imprisonment, torture and other forms of terrorist actions as the Israelis continue to confiscate Arab land and evict Palestinians from their homeland.

The latest Israeli measures against the Arabs in Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron, Gaza and other parts of Palestine stand out as proof of the evil intentions of the Zionist rulers. The Israelis and the Shi'ites are striving to evict the Palestinians from Palestine and Lebanon by force in a bid to destroy their hope of ever regaining their territory and their land.

This is being done as the Arab countries and the whole world look on and hear the atrocities against the Palestinian people. We wonder if the Arab countries will ever wake up and take meaningful action to stop this disaster.

Al Dustour: Israel and the mounting resistance

AS THE Arab population continues to carry on resistance activity against the Zionists, it is becoming evident that Israeli government is directly involved along with Zionist settlers in actions to suppress the resistance and to try to obliterate Arab presence in Palestine.

We witness, at the same time, some of the Zionist settlers and extremists occupy prominent positions not only in the coalition government but also in parliament and other organisations in Israel. In this situation one can only wonder what happened to the Israeli claims and propaganda campaigns in the Middle East and in the West about the possible co-existence between Arabs and Israelis in one state.

The presence of Zionist settlers and extremists in the streets of Arab towns and villages is a clear proof that the Zionists are determined to evict the Arabs, not to co-exist with them.

After 17 years of occupation, the Israelis still find themselves resorting to arms to defend themselves against Arab resistance attacks. This means that the Arabs refuse to see the Israelis occupying their country and will continue to carry out resistance activity as long as the Israelis are launching arbitrary actions against them and seizing their lands and homes.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Trade deficit finally checked and reduced

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

DURING 1984, the gross domestic product in Jordan reached JD 1,523 million. Export of goods and services amounted to JD 650 million, making the value of local production used within the country in the order of JD 873 million. At the same time the total value of imported goods and services was JD 1,380 million on both consumption and investments around JD 2,253 million.

Based on these aggregate figures, we can conclude that only 34.3 per cent of the disposable goods and services utilised in the country have a local origin, whereas 65.7 per cent have a foreign origin and are

imported from the outside world.

According to the national accounts, issued by the Department of Statistics, the commodity exports of Jordan in 1984 (including re-export) were JD 291 million against imports of JD 1,069 million or 27.2 per cent. In other words we import 3.7 times the value of our national exports and re-exports, leaving a net deficit in the balance of trade as big as 73 per cent of the total commodity importation.

The World Development Report of the World Bank (1984) states that Jordan's visible imports were growing during the decade 1960-1970 at the reasonable rate of 3.6 per

cent per annum, which is compatible with the growth of population. However, during the period from 1970-1982, imports were exploding at the compound annual rate of 13.5 per cent, which is not only ahead of population growth, but also ahead of the real economic growth. The trend was reversed in 1983 and 1984 when imports declined even at current prices.

Since the volume of imports is four times that of exports, the latter must grow four times faster than the rate of growth of imports just to keep the size of the trade deficit constant. The performance of 1984 was even better, as imports declined slightly while exports made a spe-

ctacular growth of almost 40 per cent.

As a matter of fact the exports grew at 10.8 per cent per year in the sixties, and at 17.7 per cent per year during the seventies and up to 1982. In 1983 exports witnessed a decline but it more than recovered in 1984.

Admittedly, these are good percentages of growth, but they are way below what is needed to offset the increase in the mushrooming imports.

The long-term and persistent deterioration in our balance of trade took place despite the fact that the first socio-economic development plan 1973-1975 aimed at red-

ucing the trade gap. The deterioration continued during the second plan 1976-1980 but was more modest, since the plan was basically aimed at reducing the deficit, not in absolute figures but as a ratio to the gross national product.

Except for 1984, events took an opposite direction in every one of the past 10 years. We were moving away from self-reliance in our consumption because the applied policies and practices were not in harmony with the declared targets of the development plans.

In the past, we could afford to carry a huge deficit and live with a growing gap between

exports and imports, thanks to the flow of Arab financial aid and remittances from Jordanian expatriates abroad. Now that Arab aid is decreasing steadily, however, we have no alternative but to rationalise our foreign trade sector.

The measures declared by the government last week, banning the importation of several products which are produced locally, are a step in the right direction. The measures may have been taken solely to support our local industry but they will also improve our balance of trade and bring us closer to a healthier economic situation.

Fugitives from Lebanon: Between the devil and the deep

By David McDowall

THE BATTLE for the Palestinian camps in Beirut has raised fears again in West Germany. Fears by federal and state authorities that there will be a fresh influx of asylum seekers from Lebanon, fears by such asylum seekers and by those already in the Federal Republic that they are still at risk of being returned to the nightmare of Lebanon.

The problem has been dragging on for some years with other European countries getting involved. It last hit the headlines in September '84 when Sweden started turning back asylum seekers from Lebanon as they arrived by sea ferry from East Germany. At the time the Swedish government ruled that the situation in Lebanon was no longer acute and tried to return some of those already in Sweden. It was a decision based on its embassy's assessment in Beirut. Shortly after, Sweden relented, though it was careful not to advertise the fact. This was partly because it did not wish to be swamped with asylum seekers but also because it did not wish to fuel the local "Keep Sweden Swedish" movement that had mushroomed in response to the influx of asylum seekers.

One can understand Sweden's dilemma. Since 1981 roughly 2,000 Lebanese and Palestinians had flocked to Sweden in the belief that they would be afforded asylum and, to the credit of the Swedish government, they had been generously treated. But just as in previous cases, for example the immigration of Iraqi Assyrians in the '70s, the presence of Lebanese and Palestinian asylum seekers has produced a popular hostility. Being liberal has its own price-tag.

One other place offers automatic entry, though not necessarily asylum: West Berlin. Consequently it, and West Germany beyond, have been the destination for thousands of fugitives from the Third World. It is not surprising that the West German authorities process the applications of fugitives from Eastern Europe more quickly than those from the Third World. Blood is thicker than water. Nevertheless, the requirement to prove that each individual applicant "is persecuted for political reasons" has resulted in applicants living in ex-army camps or hostels, as in Berlin, literally for years, sleeping in dormitories, and queuing daily for their meals. A report pub-

lished by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, two years ago created a scandal in the press, and in parliament in West Germany, highlighting inhuman premises, lack of medical care (and even cases of malnutrition), denial of the right to work or receive training, and restrictions on movement.

This has been the experience of many from Lebanon. The main wave started with the civil war in 1975, but with a far greater wave, mainly of Palestinians, though not exclusively so, following the 1982 massacre in Sabra and Chatila, and the harassment that followed. It is estimated that to date there are 40,000 fugitives in West Germany, without asylum and awaiting (some for ten years) expulsion.

The West German authorities have been reluctant to consider civil war as grounds for asylum. However, at first these fugitives were less unwelcome since (some claim) they provided useful labour in much the same way as *gastarbeiter* labour from Turkey and elsewhere. Many stayed though they were not accorded asylum. The asylum procedure took eight or more years, a mutually convenient arrangement whereby fugitives had somewhere to stay whilst Germany could benefit without strings attached. But in 1981-82, with the growing world economic downturn affecting Germany, these fugitives no longer provided any benefits whilst the cost both financially and socially, in terms of growing popular hostility, continued to mount. This was when some fugitives turned to Sweden, but not all of them. The ease with which one could get on the underground train in East Berlin and simply "arrive" in the West continued to attract asylum seekers.

After the Israeli invasion of Lebanon the Senate in Berlin, where the situation was most acute, prohibited expulsion of Palestinians to Lebanon on account of the grave dangers faced there. Nevertheless these Palestinians were put in detention awaiting expulsion once calm was restored to Lebanon.

In May 1983 the West German embassy in Beirut advised its government that the situation was calm enough for asylum seekers to be repatriated. On the basis of this advice the Berlin Senate decided

to repatriate these asylum seekers three months later. Only the closure of Beirut airport prevented the return of the first contingent of 470 adults and children. With the closure of Beirut airport, and the uncertainty following the war in the Chouf and the closure again of the airport following the re-invasion of Beirut in February 1984 West Germany was unable to repatriate its refugees from Lebanon.

Sweden's decision last September was seized on by Berlin's interior minister, Senator Heinrich Lummer, as grounds for returning to Lebanon some of the 10,000 fugitives then in West Berlin. Fortunately the foreign affairs committee in Berlin decided on Oct. 5 that the decision must lie with Berlin's parliament. Meanwhile Sweden, to its consternation, found that Lebanon refused entry to its first contingent of returnees.

Since then the refugees have had a breathing space. The Federal Republic has agreed to the urgent request of Mr. Poul Hartling, U.N. high commissioner for refugees, not to expel people to Lebanon at present. Unfortunately Berlin was not bound by that agreement and human rights workers found that 36 people were expelled from Berlin to Lebanon in late March and April 1985. One case of expulsion occurred at Frankfurt airport where one Palestinian resisted forcible return. Nevertheless he went, and it is assumed that he was drugged to get him onto the plane.

After protests by the evangelical and other concerned Church workers, Berlin has relented and seems to have fallen in with the Federal Republic. There is now a new twist to the story of these asylum seekers. Very few of the Palestinians can now be returned to Lebanon since their travel documents have expired. Lebanon does not want them back and is therefore highly unlikely to provide new travel documents. The key need now, argue concerned churchmen and women, is to assure such asylum seekers that they have a secure right to stay. This is argued in a major study *Refugees from Lebanon* published by the German Evangelical Publishing House, Frankfurt in April 1985.

In view of what has recently taken place in the Beirut camps it does not seem more than common decency to provide that assurance — Middle East International, London.

Fabius charm may not save the Socialists

By John Morrison

PARIS — French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has increased his personal popularity with a skilful television performance but commentators say it is unlikely to reverse his Socialist Party's slide to defeat in next year's elections.

Last Wednesday night's 90-minute television interview won Fabius, a 39-year-old technocrat, praise even from the normally hostile right-wing press.

He acknowledged that it would be very difficult for the Socialists to win a majority in the national assembly vote, due in March.

But he said there was a chance that the party might benefit from a surge of public support over the next six months, which would enable it to stay in office with the support of other political groups.

"If the message doesn't get across between now and the elections, the Socialist Party will be beaten. If it does get across, there will be a momentum and other people, who are not Socialists at

the moment, will join us," he said.

Political analysts say Fabius has only limited room for manoeuvre between now and the elections. Fabius defended his government's success in cutting inflation to five per cent and offered little hope of reducing France's 10 per cent unemployment rate in the short term.

He is also handicapped by internal rivalries in the Socialist camp and his awkward position at the head of a Socialist Party campaign which he cannot directly control.

Pulling the strings of the campaign is party first secretary Lionel Jospin, who publicly threatened to resign in June if Fabius tried to take over.

The Socialists, credited at present with only 23 per cent support in the opinion polls, need at least 30 per cent before they can hope to deny the right-wing opposition outright control of the new assembly.

But they are currently locked in bitter internal squabbles between the mainstream factions and the

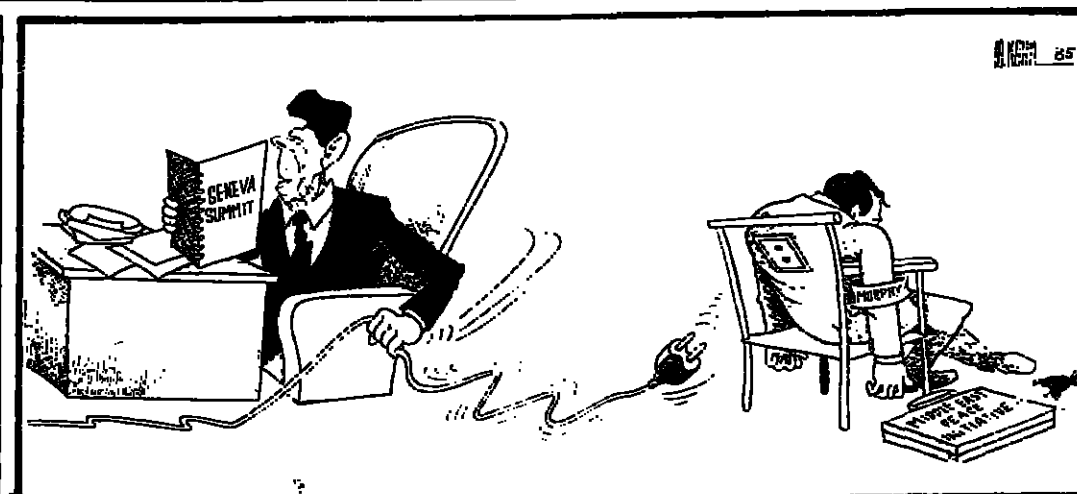
followers of former Agriculture Minister Michel Rocard, the party's most popular figure among the French public.

Political analysts say Fabius is looking beyond the 1986 parliamentary vote — already lost, in the view of many — to the 1988 race to succeed Francois Mitterrand as president.

"It is more effective to prepare for a presidential election which one may win than for a parliamentary election which one is likely to lose," the newspaper *Le Monde* commented.

Recent polls show that Fabius still has some way to go before he can be considered a real presidential hopeful. A survey in the magazine *Le Point* this week showed him as the first choice of only nine per cent of voters.

The poll showed opposition leader Raymond Barre with 26 per cent support, followed by Rocard with 22, Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac with 19 and former President Giscard d'Estaing with 12.



BBC denies Foreign Office colours content

By Jonathan Steele and Dennis Barker

The BBC has ultimate editorial control over World Service broadcasts, according to the managing director of BBC external services, Mr. Austen Kark.

In a statement put out last week after disclosures in the Guardian that confidential Foreign Office cables were delivered daily to the external services' headquarters at Bush House, he said: "Allegations that the programme and news output of Bush House is influenced in any way by the Foreign Office are not just untrue. They are pure fantasy."

Mr. Kark argued that the Telex and letters from British diplomatic missions abroad had "nothing in them that could remotely be called intelligence."

However, the messages are classified and are available only to heads of department on a restricted basis. The Guardian reported that some producers and journalists felt the practice compromised the BBC's independence. British newspapers and other broadcasting media worked without such close connection with government material.

Some Bush House journalists felt that the supply of government cables on conditions in other countries implied that the BBC's cor-

respondents could not be trusted. They would prefer the practice to stop.

In attempting to defuse the row, one executive said the cables were often useless. In deference to the Foreign Office, the BBC could not say so publicly. Under its licence and agreement, Bush House was required to accept the material.

The licence fee system has its difficulties but still represents the best guarantee of editorial independence. BBC television current affairs journalists today argue in evidence to the Peacock inquiry into future funding of the corporation.

The journalists say that advertising would cause programme standards to fall as current affairs programmes were "shunted out to the margins" of the schedules as the BBC sought to maximise audiences.

In their submission to the Peacock Committee, members of the National Union of Journalists at the BBC Lime Grove current affairs studio say that advertising could bring undue commercial pressure to bear on the makers of current affairs programmes and that advertising could not be limited in the long term.

Sponsorship would be even worse than advertising for good television journalism because the link between the sponsor and programme maker would be direct.

They say: "We have been given confidentially some examples of the involvement of sponsors in the selection of programme material for the Public Broadcasting Service in the USA and there is now concern in the American PBS Network about the pressure to accept more 'enhanced underwriting' — that is extended sponsorship."

"We are convinced that the same trend would be seen in Britain. Limited sponsorship under strict controls would turn into 'enhanced underwriting' for many programmes in the long term."

The Adam Smith Institute, however, argues in its submission that the licence fee should be replaced by a mixture of advertising and commercial sponsorship.

The institute argues that the BBC is already very "commercial" with plugs for its programmes, books, magazines, and other products. Viewers would notice little difference if the plugs were for general products, it says today.

The argument that quality would suffer had been eroded because ITV was now picking up major drama awards. The BBC was also pursuing a ratings war with copy-cat soap operas.

"It is hard to see how Blankety Blank supports the BBC's claim for quality television," says the institute — The Guardian.

Norwegian elections focus on economy and welfare

By Stephen H. Miller
Associated Press

OSLO, Norway — Conservative prime minister Kaare Willoch and Labour challenger Gro Harlem Brundtland go before Norwegian voters Monday after a month of campaigning over the country's economy and the future of its social support programmes.

Willoch has promised Norwegians he will protect social benefits through his free-market economics. But Mrs. Brundtland says Conservatives see "welfare for all as an obstacle to welfare for the few."

Although the two differ sharply on domestic policies, Mrs. Brundtland has been careful to show no major differences with Willoch over Norway's defence policies or its membership in NATO.

The Conservatives head a three-party non-Socialist block that a late August Gallup poll indicated was backed by 47.9 per cent of Norway's decided voters, narrowly ahead of the 45.9 per cent supporting Mrs. Brundtland's Labour Party and its two supporting parties.

However, less than a week before the election some experts were estimating that as many as 10 per cent of the 3 million voters were undecided.

The non-Socialist coalition now controls 79 of 155 Storting (Parliament) seats, seven more than the Socialist camp.

Labour supports reducing the pension age to 65, more emphasis on taxes other than individual income taxes, more spending on social services, more public control over insurance companies and the Norwegian stock market and maintaining the state monopoly's control over nationwide television.

Willoch is seeking his second four year term and has campaigned largely on economics, reminding Norwegians that inflation fell from 15 to 6 per cent under his government.

Mrs. Brundtland has campaigned on a slogan of "new growth for Norway," attacking Willoch's efforts to deregulate the economy and provide private alternatives to public health care and other social services.

Willoch frequently makes his own use of Labour's "new growth" slogan.

"Our fight against inflation has created the foundation for new growth," he told the Bergen audience. "Don't let the Labour Party spoil the growth."

Four years of Conservative-led government, he says, has brought Norway out of "several years of stagnation because of previous recklessness under the Labour Party."

The Conservatives' platform includes no new taxes and granting Norwegians the formal right to take semi-retirement at 65. Semi-retirement would allow them to work only part-time until the retirement age of 67.

The Conservatives also propose less regulation of business, longer store opening hours, the breaking up of the state broadcasting monopoly and the introduction of a commercial second television channel.

Labour supports reducing the pension age to 65, more emphasis on taxes other than individual income taxes, more spending on social services, more public control over insurance companies and the Norwegian stock market and maintaining the state monopoly's control over nationwide television.

Landsorganisasjonen, the country's biggest union organisation, has said it would push a Labour government to cut the work week from 40 to 37.5 hours, give Norwegian workers an extra week's vacation and give the union organisation itself key ministerial posts.

To Willoch's pledge to grant more freedom, Mrs. Brundtland retorts, "freedom for whom? Freedom for our pensionists who have had their purchasing power reduced? For those who are in hospital queues? For those who have no work and who don't get the education they want?"

"We want a society where all people have the same guarantees of getting the assistance, care and help they need and the jobs they need," she said.

The conservatives, she told one audience, "consider welfare for all an obstacle to welfare for the few."

Mrs. Brundtland charges Willoch will not spend enough on Norway's pensions and public health system and she attacks his proposal to allow the opening in Oslo of private clinics where Norwegians can bypass, for a price, the more cumbersome state health system.

The Arabian horse — a distinguished breed being revived in Jordan

By Josephine Zamanli
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Horse racing in the Arab World is a tradition as old as the Arabs themselves. The tribes of Arabia prided themselves on the grace and swiftness of their horses, even to the extent of fighting wars for the honour of their steeds. With the advent of industrialisation, sadly, the indigenous breed — the Arabian horse — declined in Jordan and the rest of the Arab World. However, in the last thirty years, largely through the work of the late Sherif Nasser, much has been done to conserve the Arabian horse here. The establishment of a racing club has also contributed greatly to the maintenance of bloodlines in the kingdom.

Sherif Hussein, son of Sherif Nasser recalls Bedouin traditions with fondness. "They prided themselves on their horses", he says, "and at festive occasions, weddings, celebrations and so on, horses were displayed and paraded". Mr. Yousef Musharbash of the Royal Racing Club adds, "in Bedouin tradition horse racing was not held on a set course, neither were races of specific length, nor were there any jockeys as owners generally rode their own horses. Prizes were not awarded as the honour of winning was considered sufficient". Even today he continues, "On the present race track a Bedouin will donate his winnings satisfied with honour".

"Modern horse racing in the Arab World using a European race course was first established in Egypt", explains Mr. Musharbash. "Later Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan and the Gulf states constructed race tracks". Jordan's first course, built in 1975, was founded by the late Sherif Nasser, Field Marshal Habis Al Majali and a few other interested parties, says Mr. Musharbash, with the expressed purpose of encouraging horse owners to upgrade the breeding of Arab stocks existing in Jordan. In 1984 the present site at Tounib was completed and the Royal Racing Club took up residence there.

The course, although small by European standards, has an excellent track, a stadium for spectators which includes an area for women as well as comprehensive stables.



"We encourage people to only race Arabs" says Mr. Musharbash however he adds "we have one race for thorough-breds or part-thorough breeds. He continues, "Bedouin horses race on the course as well as stabled Arabs".

On the flat fields approaching the Royal Racing Club many handsome Arab horses are tethered close by their owners black tents, whilst the stabled horses are housed within the race track compound itself.

Both sets of horses appear to enjoy the afternoon's racing. Stable horses frisk out of confinement and Bedouin horses strut anxiously ready to uphold their owner's honour.

Mr. Musharbash explains that while "a thorough-breed runs 1000 metres in one minute.03 seconds, it takes a stable Arab one minute and ten seconds to cover the same distance while Bedouin Arab generally averages about one minute forty seconds".

Speeds differ as, firstly the thorough-breed is a significantly larger horse and secondly because a stabled Arab has better training and fodder than a Bedouin horse. Mr. Musharbash is quick to point out though, that many Bedouin horses race successfully.

He estimates there are around one hundred and fifty stabled horses as well as about two hundred Bedouin horses tethered nearby.

"Races", he adds are "run over one thousand metres, one thousand four hundred and one thousand six hundred metres." "Jockeys are professional now", he continues "and weights are graded upon a system of age with mares carrying one a half kilos less than males and ponies three kilos less than horses".

The future of the Arab breed in Jordan depends largely on the maintenance of bloodlines, believes Mr. Musharbash. And the enormous interest shown in breeding after the establishment of both the old and new race courses has ensured the Arabian horse a place in modern Jordan.

Members of the Royal Racing Club are now in the process of establishing a registrar of local bloodlines. Although the task is difficult, because of the large number of owners and the vast and remote areas that horses are bred in, Mr. Musharbash sees the registrar as vitally necessary to securing the future purity of Arab bloodlines here.

The moving force behind both the Royal Racing Club and improved breeding stocks has always been the late Sherif Nasser. His sons Sherif Jamil, Sherif Hussein and Sherif Nasser continue his work today. Their present stable has some two hundred and fifty Arabian horses. "Some of the founding stock was given to my

father by King Abdullah", explains the young Sherif Hussein. Breeding continues today, with the stable producing some of the finest Arabs raised in the area. "Many of the Arabs racing today" have been sired by Sherif Nasser's horses", says Mr. Musharbash. The Sherif assisted Jordanians to improve their herds by donating many of his own horses to breeders and he always encouraged Jordanians only breed Arabian horses", adds Mr. Musharbash.

The Arabian horse is valued internationally for its beauty, intelligence, speed and companionship but most importantly for its hereditary soundness. As one expert pointed out "the Arab is the oldest blood stock of all and it has absolute dominance in breeding with absolute power of impressing its character on any other stock".

Such traits make the Arab valued in Jordan too. However as an indigenous breed the Arabian horse has a special importance to the area and is an integral part of Jordanian history as well as Bedouin culture.

The early and far reaching work of Sherif Nasser has ensured the prospects of the Arab here and the existence of the Royal Racing Club will guarantee the Arab horse's future in Jordan. In Mr. Musharbash's words, "Sherif Nasser encouraged people to care for their horses and he established the Racing Club to help people care", says at the Royal Racing Club as

W.Germany marks centenary of motorbikes, but buys Japanese

By Floris van Straaten
Reuter

BONN — A wooden bicycle with a one-cylinder engine strapped under its saddle rattled through a village in south-west Germany 100 years ago. It was the world's first motorbike.

But a century after engineer Gottlieb Daimler took out a patent on "a vehicle with a gas or petrol engine", the motorbike industry in the country which invented the machine is just a shadow of its former self.

West German motorbikes have long lost predominance even at home, where the Japanese control about 80 per cent of the market.

"The birthday boy is a little under the weather", quipped a speaker at the opening of an exhibition commemorating the motorbike's centenary in Munich this summer.

While in 1955 there were still 30 prospering motorcycle companies in West Germany, only two major manufacturers remain: Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW) and Hercules. The latter has been forced to cut production

drastically. Zuendapp, one of the industry's flagships, went bust last year. Its production lines were bought by Peking, which took them back to China.

The only West German firm in good health is BMW, which has traditionally specialised in heavy machines. The Bavarian company showed its self-confidence last week by launching a new model on the motorbike's centenary.

The K-75, equipped with three cylinders, is a smaller version of the K-100, launched in 1983 as a successor to the famous "boxer" which had been in production since 1927.

BMW is expecting a nine-per-cent rise in output this year. "Given a 12-per-cent decline on the world market, we can be proud of this result," said a BMW spokesman.

Two major factors contributed to a decline of the industry in the 1950s — a shift to cars and competition from Honda, Suzuki, Yamaha and Kawasaki, the four big Japanese makers.

The father of the motorbike would probably not have been

particularly concerned. Daimler, who never rode a motorbike himself, did not think too much of his invention.

At the time, his compatriots also made fun of the creaking, stinking vehicles, and it was rumoured that drivers could explode if they opened their mouths when driving at great speed.

The Germans nevertheless started large-scale production well before World War One, while abroad famous firms emerged like Douglas and Triumph in Britain and Harley Davidson in the U.S., the oldest motorcycle firm still in production.

In the inter-war years, motorbikes still outnumbered cars and after 1945 the industry reached new peaks. In 1955, a record 2.2 million machines were on the roads in West Germany alone.

The boom did not last long, however, and ironically it was greater prosperity which dealt the motorbike industry an almost lethal blow. People who had depended on two-wheeled transport gradually found they could afford cars. By 1962, the number of

motorbikes in West Germany dipped below one million.

The social role of the motorbike changed. Originally a means of mass transport for the working class, it became chiefly a plaything for youngsters seeking the thrill of speed.

The Japanese, whose products were in any case cheaper than those of their West German competitors, were quicker to realise the shift in the market and adjust their sales strategy.

As the Japanese firms remorselessly tightened their grip on the market, most West German firms were forced out of business.

In the late 1970s, demand began to rise again, though mostly to the benefit of the second-hand market and not the producers. After long years of decline, however, the cycle and motorbike industry association sees a glimmer of hope.

"In this centenary year, the total number of motorcycles in West Germany will exceed the one-million figure for the first time since 1961," spokesman Heinrich Keim told Reuters.

What do Beirutis do near the 'green line'?

By William MacLean
Reuter

BEIRUT — On a hot summer day near Beirut's "green line" battlefield, a bronzed youth belly-flops into a sparkling swimming pool. Bejewelled, bikini-clad women perfect deep tans. Businessmen gossip over baggamoon boards.

Lebanon's sun-blessed climate is one of the few things not destroyed in 10 years of war, and a small band of regulars at St. George's Motor Yacht Club in mainly-Muslim west Beirut continue to make the most of it.

"Despite the stupid things people do to Lebanon, they can't take away the weather, the mountains, the sun, the sea, the snow in winter," a hotelier said.

On quiet days, the beach clubs offer glimpses of Beirut's vanished heyday as a Mediterranean playground.

At the St. George's, the worshippers seldom flinch at the sniper's shots that crack out occa-

sionally from the Christian-Muslim battle line 500 metres (yards) away.

"We are all fatalists," said bikini-clad Samia. "We come here on Sundays, have a bottle of cognac and then water ski all afternoon. It's a pleasant way of filling the day."

When gunfire came closer and bullets splattered nearby buildings, some people moved indoors, but one elderly couple just hunched down in their deckchairs and a swimmer stayed in the pool.

"For my customers this place is home," said yacht club owner Michel Nader, 62. "We have had 50 or 60 people coming even when they're bombing and shooting over us the entire time."

A club employee was killed last month when a shell hit the entrance. "I have really lost count of the number of times we have been hit," said Nader. "We have become hardened to it."

Beirutis emerge in their thousands every weekend to swim at one of a dozen battered beach

clubs still in business in west Beirut or at modern apartment complexes on the Christian-held coast to the north.

During the 1975-76 fighting wealthy Christians abandoned the most fashionable beaches in west Beirut and built apartments further up the coast as combination bomb shelters and sports clubs.

"If your apartment in Ashrafieh (a Christian area) was shelled, you moved to your shelter in Jounieh," said the hotelier, a Christian who preferred not be named.

"In times of peace, builders of these new complexes would have trouble finding buyers. Then fighting would start again and people would start buying again," he said.

In the anarchy of west Beirut, bathers run the double risk of sniping from their own area as well from the Christian east.

A carload of men sprayed a west Beirut public beach with gunfire in July, killing at least one man and wounding 10 people in an apparently motiveless attack.

The shooting cleared the beach, where Muslim women swathed in chadors swelter every weekend beside bikini-clad girls, but a few days later it was packed again.

West Beirut beaches sometimes come under fire from snipers in waterfront buildings. Such attacks this summer have killed and wounded bathers at a student beach.

But beach life is seldom more bizarre than at the St. George's. A poster of Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini gazes sternly down at half-naked sun-baked bodies from a barricade erected by Muslim fundamentalist militiamen 100 metres (yards) away.

"My neighbours are very kind and we have no trouble," said Nader, referring to the militiamen.

The club sits beside the 10-year-old ruins of the legendary St. George's hotel, once the haunt of kings, ambassadors and business tycoons, now a bricked up monument to the war.

Irbid Mayor inaugurates the Jordanian Establishment for Fast Foods

By Kameel Ghazawi
Photos by Bassam
Irsheidat

Mohammad Hassan Subhi Abdul Karim:

We have made available all the facilities for preparing fast food for citizens, university and college students.



Irbid mayor inaugurates McBurger Restaurant

IRBID — Mayor of Irbid, Dr. Abdul Razaq Tubeishat Thursday opened the Jordanian Establishment for Fast Foods — McBurger. American restaurants. The restaurant lies in Al Husn street of Irbid. The inauguration ceremony was attended by key personalities and senior officials in the Governorate of Irbid along with businessmen.

Attending the ceremony were also Bank managers, representatives of various

economic activities, Yarmouk University deans, the chairman of the board of directors of McBurger Mr. Yusef Abbasi and Mr. John Deed, McBurger's technical manager in the United States.

After the mayor had cut the tape to start the restaurant's operations, Mr. Mohammad Hassan Subhi Abdul Karim, the establishment's proprietor made a speech welcoming the audience and stressing the fact that the new res-

taurant has been established following comprehensive studies on how to meet the needs of the local population for fast foods. He said that the establishment will open branches in the near future.

Dr. Tubeishat in his speech praised the project and said that the city of Irbid was in need of such restaurant that provides fast foods to citizens, university and college students.

The guests were later briefed by Mr. Abdul Karim on the restaurant's equipment and kitchen. He then accompanied the guests in a tour of the restaurant's sections and briefed them on the process of food preparation which is being done automatically, the guests voiced their satisfaction with the quality and cleanliness of the restaurant.

The restaurant then offered the guests a "fast-food meal and all were deeply satisfied with its quality and taste.

In an interview with Mr. Nimer Al Zanati, a guest of the opening ceremony Mr. Zanati voiced the usefulness of such a project and called on Irbid citizens to support it.

Both the dean of students affairs at Yarmouk University and engineer Atiyeh Bani Hani, member of the board of directors of Al Razi and Ibn Khaldoun community colleges in Irbid, expressed their approval of and satisfaction with the restaurant and the quality of its services and wished it success.

Later, Mr. Abdul Karim, the establishment's proprietor, said that it was his sense of belonging to Jordan in general and Irbid in particular that prompted him to launch this vital



The mayor inspects the restaurant cleanliness

project and offer services to the Jordanian people.

"In fact, the idea of opening this kind of restaurant has haunted me for years following my numerous visits to Europe and the United States on business trips," Mr. Abdul Karim said. He added "on my trips I used to have a snack or a quick meal because I was always pressed for time, and it was then that I began to think of this project." Mr. Abdul Karim said the restaurant will be

providing a wide variety of foods imported directly from the United States and that all meals are prepared with veal.

"We have all sizes of hamburger, roast beef as well as fish fillet. Fried or broiled chicken, in addition to a large assortment of icecreams, apple pies fruit juice, tea and American coffee which can be had in air conditioned and centrally heated atmos-

phere," Mr. Abdul Karim pointed out.

He said that the restaurant with its specially trained teams is prepared to make deliveries to homes, banks, companies and universities, etc..

"Since the very first day the restaurant has been flooded by guests who after sampling the food we

offer praised its taste and quality. They also praised the efficiency of the staff

and the pleasantness of the atmosphere," Mr. Abdul Karim added.

He said that the management welcomes any criticism and any proposals for improvement "because we cannot be one hundred per cent perfect."

This kind of restaurant, Mr. Abdul Karim said, is not a novelty in other countries specially for universities

students and "therefore we welcome Yarmouk University students to taste our meals."

Our restaurant is located in Al Husn street not far from the university's

third circle," he added. He said, "our restaurant also

welcomes housewives, businessmen and all sectors of the public." "One

visit to our restaurant", he said, "will certainly open the way for many more".

The project serves tourists to the governorate... and governorate institutions express their pride in this civilised project.



the establishment owner welcomes guests.



Mohammad Hassan, briefs on the restaurant equipment



United leads English soccer; Everton slips behind, loses to Rangers

LONDON (R) — English soccer championship leaders Manchester United continued their whirlwind start to the season when they recorded their seventh straight win by despatching newly-promoted Oxford 3-0 at Old Trafford Saturday.

United, who won their first six games with a goal tally of 15-2, gave Oxford an early warning of their intent. Frank Stapleton hit the bar with a header. Mark Hughes had a goal-bound shot stopped on the line, and Norman Whiteside smashed the post with another header — all within the first five minutes.

A goal had to come, and it duly arrived in the 28th minute when

Whiteside collected a loose ball in midfield, hurdled a series of lunging tackles and beat Oxford goalkeeper Steve Hardwick with a blistering drive from the edge of the box.

Champions Everton, who began the day in second place five points behind United, slipped further adrift when they went down 3-0 at Queen's Park Rangers. That allowed Liverpool, 3-1

winners over visiting Watford, to move into second place on 14 points. They lead Sheffield Wednesday, who drew 2-2 at home against West Ham, on goal difference.

United, chasing Tottenham's record of 11 successive wins at the beginning of the 1960-61 season, scarcely gave Oxford a look at the ball as tiny Scot Gordon Strachan and England captain Bryan Robson took control.

Robson struck the second goal 60 seconds before the interval when he timed a Strachan cross to perfection and beat Hardwick with a perfectly placed shot into the corner of the net.

United raised their goal tally to 18 from seven games in the 74th minute when former England winger Peter Barnes, who made his name with neighbouring Manchester City, celebrated his recall in place of injured Dane Jesper Olsen.

Injury-hit Everton never came to grips with Rangers' artificial pitch and fell behind on the half hour mark when Gary Bannister scored.

Striker John Byrne netted the second three minutes from half-time and Bannister completed the rout in the 55th minute as Everton uncharacteristically fell apart under the incessant onslaught on their goal.

Sheffield Wednesday's all-action style again produced 90 minutes of entertainment against an enterprising West Ham who took a ninth minute lead through new Scottish under-21 striker Frank McAvennie, his sixth of the season.

Senna beats rivals, takes pole position at Italian Grand Prix

MONZA, Italy (R) — Alain Prost beat world championship rival Michele Alboreto in Saturday's final battle for Italian Grand Prix grid positions. But Brazilian Ayrton Senna stole the overall honours.

Senna, making his first visit to the fast Monza circuit, booked his fifth pole position of the season with the best time of one minute 25.084 seconds.

The gifted Lotus driver matched the scorching 245.405 kph lap, and he reckoned he could have gone even quicker.

"I went on the grass on my fast lap," he said. "I thought I was right off the track but I think it cost me about three tenths of a second."

Williams pair Keke Rosberg of Finland and Nigel Mansell of Britain were second and third fastest respectively, followed by the Bahraini of Senna's compatriot Nelson Piquet, who dominated Friday's initial session.

Frenchman Prost gained a valuable psychological advantage over Italian Alboreto, the only driver able to prevent him claiming the crown, by improving from seventh to a threatening fifth in his McLaren.

Alboreto, spurred on by thousands of enthusiastic home fans, was unable to keep ahead of Prost in his Ferrari.

He headed the Frenchman marginally on Friday but starts today's race from seventh place on the grid.

"The car didn't go badly but we did not make the best use of our available tyres," Alboreto said.

Prost will be bidding for his fifth win of the season, while Alboreto, three points adrift in the standings, goes for his third success.

But it was Senna's day on Saturday. Piquet, then Rosberg, set the initial pace with times of 1:25.584 and 1:25.230 respectively before Senna stamped his authority on the session.

The Brazilian, suspended over a contractual dispute by former team Toleman for last year's Monza classic, has had scant chance to acquaint himself with the circuit. Before Friday he had not even been round it in a road car.

Aouita withdraws from Grand Prix final

ROME (R) — Olympic 5,000 metres champion Said Aouita of Morocco has withdrawn from Saturday night's Grand Prix athletics final after failing to recover from an injury suffered in a world record bid in Rieti on Wednesday.

Enrico Dionisi, the Moroccan's manager, told Reuters on Saturday that Aouita's right hamstring muscle was still inflamed and he had slept very little during the night because of the pain.

Dionisi officially scratched Aouita, the overall men's Grand Prix leader, from the 1500 metres after the athlete saw a doctor this morning.

The injury, caused by a troublesome sciatic nerve in the double world record holder's lower back, has dogged Aouita for the last three weeks and recurred towards the end of his attempt on Briton Steve Cram's 2,000 metres mark three days ago.

"Last night Aouita could not run 10 metres", Dionisi said. "The hamstring is still sore and he is in great pain. Maybe he could run in two days or even tomorrow, but tonight, no."

India in trouble on 2nd day of 2nd test

COLOMBO (R) — Three quick wickets to Sri Lanka plunged India into deep trouble on the second day of the second cricket test Saturday.

At the close India, replying to Sri Lanka's first innings total of 385, were reeling at six for three.

India's problems began off only the fourth ball of their innings when Lalchand Rajput edged an outswinger from paceman Asanatha de Mel for wicketkeeper Amal Silva to hold a brilliant catch diving in front of first slip.

Four balls later de Mel's ope-

ning partner Ramesh Ratnayake found the edge of Mohamed Azharuddin's bat and Silva held another smart catch. Azharuddin had faced just two balls and failed to score for the first time in tests.

India's first test hero, Dilip Vengsarkar, walked in with only one run on the board.

Ten minutes later he was walking back, much to the jubilation of the Sri Lankans, caught by Arjuna Ranatunga at gully off Ratnayake, when he tried to flick the bowler on the legside and the ball flew off a top edge. Vengsarkar had made just one and India were now three for three.

Nightwatchman Laxman Sivaramakrishnan had eight men clustered around his bat but he and opener Krishna Srikanth (four not out) safely negotiated the last two overs.

Earlier, Sri Lanka resuming at 168 for one, were all out for 385 leaving the Indians with 30 minutes batting before the close.

Sri Lanka, comfortably placed at 337 for four at tea, collapsed in the final session losing their last six wickets for only 17.

Opener Amal Silva, 82 not out overnight, completed his second century in four tests. He made 111 in a dogged innings which lasted 492 minutes.

Silva's dismissal brought skipper Duleep Mendis and vice-captain Roy Dias, the two most experienced batsmen, together. The pair tore into a weary Indian attack adding 99 in even time before Mendis was well held by Ravi Shastri at cover off medium-pace Mohinder Amarnath for a blistering 51 which included one six and six fours.

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S. Africa turns to Switzerland in search for financial aid

ZURICH (R) — South Africa's top banker takes his plea for financial assistance to Switzerland next week, where traditionally sympathetic banks face a dilemma over helping their good but controversial customer.

Banking sources said Saturday that South African Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard De Kock would meet officials of at least two of Switzerland's biggest banks on Monday for what have been billed as exchanges of information.

But the Swiss central bank has indicated what some bankers see as a wish for greater reserve in financial relations with South Africa in the face of racial unrest and the Pretoria government's adherence to apartheid.

Mr. Hans Meyer, an official of the Swiss National Bank, said in a television interview: "I would have great understanding if Swiss banks would be more cautious towards South Africa."

Mr. De Kock has already visited the United States, Britain and West Germany in an attempt to shore up his riot-torn country's battered finances.

South Africa last weekend called a four-month halt to foreign capital repayments, effectively freezing a large part of its \$22 billion of debt.

Banking sources said Mr. De Kock, looking for someone of international standing to help negotiate a debt rescheduling, probably hoped for a sympathetic hearing in Switzerland after cool responses in other financial centres.

The banker's exact movements are being kept secret, but a spokesman for Credit Suisse, the country's third largest bank, said he would meet its management on Monday morning.

Mr. De Kock has denied planning to visit the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Basle on Monday, but banking sources see a distinct possibility that he will use a monthly gathering of central bankers at BIS to appeal for understanding for the freezing of South Africa's debt.

In Frankfurt, where Mr. De Kock Friday pleaded with West German banks not to exacerbate his country's problems by withdrawing credit lines, the South African consulate declined to comment on his itinerary. Banking sources in the city said the banker might travel to Zurich Saturday.

Mr. De Kock told journalists Friday he was not actively looking for new loans at this point, just a way of stretching out repayments.

South Africa has \$12 billion of debt falling due within one year and a decision by some U.S. commercial banks to demand immediate repayment of a part of that sparked the crisis which led to a

temporary closure of financial markets and the eventual announcement of the debt moratorium.

South Africa has been a good customer of long standing with Swiss banks. Ties between the two countries are particularly close, given Swiss banks' central role in

During 1984 Swiss banks expanded their lending to South Africa by 600 million Swiss francs (now worth \$250 million) to a total of 4.5 billion francs (\$1.9 billion).

Dollar stages solid advance

NEW YORK (Agencies) — The dollar scored a solid gain Friday for the second day in a row, bolstered by a surprisingly strong improvement in unemployment figures which painted a bright outlook for the U.S. economy.

An unexpected drop in August unemployment to seven per cent from the 7.3 per cent rate of the previous three months pushed the dollar to a high of 2.94 marks.

The U.S. currency fell back to the 2.92-mark area on rumours of Bundesbank intervention but still closed four pennings ahead on the day at 2.9230 marks.

"Dollar psychology should be good for the next couple of weeks," one dealer said, adding the dollar should remain strong amid forecasts that upcoming U.S. economic data would show renewed growth.

"The dollar might make a decent run at three marks," the dealer added.

However, analysts pointed out that the dollar finished in the middle of the day's wide range. Some argued that thin trading conditions exaggerated the upturn.

The August unemployment numbers, combined with Thursday's huge 71 per cent rise in late August car sales, prompted several economists to raise their forecasts for such key indicators as August retail sales and the flash estimate for third-quarter gross national product (GNP) growth.

Retail sales are now forecast to rise by two per cent and economists are projecting growth of three per cent for the GNP flash estimate, dealers noted.

The dollar closed near the day's low against the yen, largely because of rumours that a Japanese business newspaper would report soon that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had asked the finance ministry to explore ways to reduce capital outflows from Japan. The ministry was unavailable for comment.

Some dealers said they doubted Japan would place restrictions on capital outflows, especially in light of protectionist legislation before the U.S. Congress.

The dollar closed at 242.10 yen, up from 240.85 Thursday.

Sterling slipped three cents to \$1.3280 from \$1.3590. The dollar rose to 2.4090 Swiss francs from 2.3720 and eased to 1.3695 Canadian dollars from Thursday's 1.3702.

The South African rand fell to 38.25 U.S. cents from 39.75 Thursday.

Many still doubted the country's newly-introduced two-tier currency would significantly stem capital outflows.

Gold, which usually falls in price as the dollar rises, foundered tradition by recovering from losses of more than \$5 to close 50 cents an ounce higher at \$320.70.

Analysts said the metal was helped by a background of continued unrest in South Africa and by worries that a revived U.S. economy could rekindle inflation.

Meanwhile, the United States and 10 allies dumped about \$10 billion on foreign exchange markets between Jan. 21 and March 1, one of the largest coordinated interventions against the dollar since foreign exchange rates began floating in 1973. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York said Friday.

The disclosure was made in the U.S. central bank's semiannual report to Congress on its foreign exchange operations and provided the government's first confirmation of the size of the joint intervention that helped halt the dollar's record-breaking rise last winter.

The U.S. share of the operation, as previously disclosed, was \$659 million over the five-week period. That was the largest U.S. intervention since early 1981, during the beginning months of the administration of President Ronald Reagan.

In February-March 1981, the United States bought the equivalent of \$778.4 million in West German marks when the dollar was rising sharply in volatile trading and later sold the equivalent of \$74.4 million in marks to support the dollar and calm markets after an unsuccessful assassination attempt against Mr. Reagan on March 30.

In the late 1970s, U.S. intervention was substantially higher.

When central bankers intervene against the dollar, they sell dollars and buy other currencies.

The sudden flood of dollars on the market, combined with increased demand for other currencies and the psychological impact when it becomes clear that central bank action is being launched against a specific currency, usually is enough to halt a precipitous rise by the dollar.

Analysts have said, however, that intervention alone usually is not enough to reverse the course of a currency.

Under the Reagan administration, intervention has been limited to countering disorder in foreign exchange markets.

Disorderly conditions have never been precisely defined, giving the Federal Reserve and the treasury some leeway in their operations.

Reports of Saudi price move shock oil market

NEW YORK (R) — Unconfirmed reports that Saudi Arabia plans to sell its oil at free-market-related prices have sent shivers through the oil world, which fears it could trigger off a sharp decline in all crude prices.

Prices have already fallen on the European spot market and New York futures exchange last week as reports have emerged that Saudi Arabia may be close to completing agreements with at least two partners of the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco), the kingdom's historic oil production partner.

Oil analysts here say these "netback" agreements, under which crude is priced in line with the free-market price of refined products, appeared to be the first step in a hold new strategy that will place Saudi national interests ahead of the demands of OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries).

Oil dealers in the Far East said Friday this would lead to drastic cuts in other Middle East crude prices and a possible collapse of the products market, while Saudi crude itself could fall more than \$3 a barrel below its \$28 official price.

Crude prices on the New York futures market fell up to 59 cents a barrel Thursday while European spot prices were weak again Friday after falls of up to 30 cents Thursday. Saudi Arab light crude was quoted at around \$27.65.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Aug. 31, '85 and ending Wednesday, Sept. 4, '85. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Jordan Islamic Bank	4225	10929	2.610	2.580	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	10090	27041	2.650	2.640	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	2266	2646	1.600	1.610	1.000
Housing Bank	10170	17796	1.750	1.750	1.000
Industrial Development Bank	2187	2467	1.580	1.590	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	8821	9305	1.030	1.080	1.000
Jordan Finance House	77265	72802	0.910	0.950	1.000
Islamic Investment House	7790	8208	1.030	1.080	1.000
Jordan National Bank	49040	144629	2.920	2.940	1.000
Jordan Investment & Finance Corporation	6900	4201	1.110	1.110	1.000
Finance & Credit Corporation (50%)	1750	865	1.000	1.000	1.000
Darko Investment & Housing (75%)	8005	4083	0.760	0.760	1.000
Aqar (75%)	4280	2586	0.650	0.660	1.000
National Portfolio Securities (50%)	28790	7181	0.740	0.750	1.000
National Financial Investments	112832	105980	0.860	0.970	1.000
Bank of Jordan	580	14228	24.330	24.750	5.000
Arab Bank Ltd.	6100	1088193	160.000	182.000	10.000
Jordan Insurance	2246	24676	11.000	11.000	1.000
Jordan Islamic Insurance	1741	2141	1.230	1.230	1.000
Jordan French Insurance	1121	3387	2.950	3.150	1.000
Refco Insurance (50%)	500	160	0.830	0.820	1.000
Jordan Electric Power	6766	10502	1.560	1.560	1.000
Arab International Hotels	20050	7218	0.360	0.360	1.000
National Shipping Lines	1050	879	0.830	0.840	1.000
Petra Project & Leasing Equipment	450	1270	0.780	0.790	1.000
Jordan Dairy	9821	11254	1.130	1.140	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	179636	124177	0.620	0.700	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	10164	32434	3.110	3.210	1.000
National Steel Industries	2350	2854	1.210	1.210	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	35086	27664	0.780	0.800	1.000
Jordan Ceramic	10930	11500	1.010	1.060	1.000
Jordan Paper & Cardboard Factories	2350	5526	2.300	2.440	1.000
Jordan Phosphates Mines	1603	4528	2.840	2.820	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	7950	9213	1.140	1.170	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	12300	4060	0.330	0.330	1.000
National Industries	10965	6624	0.570	0.630	1.000
Jordan Tobacco & Cigarettes	185	2405	13.000	13.000	5.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	10304	71521	7.000	6.940	5.000
Universal Chemical Industries	460	588	1.270	1.280	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	250	1438	6.000	5.750	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	3020	6341	2.100	2.100	1.000
Arab Paper Converting & Trading	2500	705	0.280	0.290	1.000
Arab Investment Bank	800	1600	1.960	2.000	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance	400	320	0.800	0.800	1.000
Arab Development and Investment	2672	1601	0.600	0.580	1.000
General Mining	850	1420	1.650	1.670	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	825	1073	1.300	1.300	1.000
Jordan Industries and Matches (JIMCO)	8800	7266	0.790	0.830	1.000
Arab Financial Corp. (Jordan)	3100	3998	1.300	1.300	1.000
Al Izzah Insurance	13763	13763	0.950	1.000	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	4370	2098	0.480	0.480	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergents	200	800	3.880	4.000	1.000
Dar Al Dawar for Development and Investment	6797	10165	1.480	1.500	1.000
Petra Bank	1500	5250	3.030	3.500	1.000
Jordan Leasing and Equipment	808	541	0.670	0.670	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	200	212	1.040	1.060	1.000
Jordan Glass Industries	7700	3745	0.460	0.500	1.000
Chemical Industries	400	408	1.000	1.020	1.000
Aladdin Industries	14434	9790	0.600	0.690	1.000
Rafia Plastic Bags	2635	2372	0.900	0.900	1.000
Orient (Al Shark) for Dry Batteries	1400	630	0.500	0.450	1.000
Grand total	750778	1965257			

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 8, 1985
GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime finds you alive and very much aware of whatever is going on about you and that can be utilized to your advantage, so be on your toes and make the most of today as possible.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get out to the sources of wisdom and understanding that most appeal to you and then in the evening handle family matters well.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Think over how to become more successful in the future during the morning. In the afternoon, study periodicals.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Go over mental affairs with others during the daytime and tonight study into money matters. Enjoy good friends during the day.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Meditation can reveal what can be of greatest benefit to you in the days ahead. Later, you can make ideal plans.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Fine Sunday to study just how to gain your finest objectives, then do the work necessary for such and start the ball rolling nicely.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You now understand just how to make your vocational matters work much better and to your big advantage.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) If you think more logically, you will know how to gain your greatest aspirations. Be understanding of others' predicaments.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Talk over with your mate just how you can improve the relationship in the morning, then you can make new contacts of worth.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Good day to get outside duties handled well and also gain prestige. Talk matters over with allies and come to a meeting of minds.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Handle whatever will please your best friends and make them happy, then have wise talks with allies.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get out with congenials and have a good time and then you can handle little duties at home.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Talk over with family how best to improve conditions there, then enjoy some hobby in the evening.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be very capable and good in times of emergency, so be sure to give as fine an education as you can that can make this ability even greater. One who would do very well in educational, political or police professions.

THE Daily Crossword

by Marthe J. DeWitt

ACROSS

- Like time horses
- Of addresses
- Arch
- Yam
- "Remember the —"
- El —, Tex.
- "Well That Ends Well"
- Cafe patron
- Liberal
- Sorely
- Govt. agent
- Journalist
- Jacob August
- Greatest possible degree
- Play second fiddle
- Dote
- Fools
- Interlaced
- Doctors' org.
- Century plant
- Mate's mate
- Eden's master
- Vietnamese holiday
- Sanctuary
- Poplar
- Domiciles
- Wearings
- Land masses
- Maple genus
- Alkenes for short
- Serarey
- Martha the Octopussy
- Decalin
- Indian city
- Fruit drinks
- Old garden work
- Slip gas
- Packs or Lutz
- Enlight
- Journey

DOWN

- Place
- Vegetable
- Pot
- Leafy green
- Pinkish
- Pain
- Buddhist sacred mountain
- Martin was one
- Freshets
- Prophet of a sort
- Test for gold
- Lunchtime
- Let in
- Occulate
- Baron —
- Richthofen
- Blind as —
- Poplar flit
- Prophet
- Not spot
- Roller
- See large client
- Ed and brothers
- Countersign
- Wandering
- Cy's com-
- panion
- Guinness
- Most worn
- Hat pains
- Turf, device
- Did a stage
- bit
- Kind of bag
- Dies —
- Win
- Tessie
- apparatus
- Cleaving tool
- War vehicle

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

YAK SMOIG BAIKIE
EIGAD REIAL AILLOW
NEDICOTIATIE BIRIOIE
DIOIS TITHE MANIGIER
BATEV ORE
CHIEF STUA SWA
LATIROS HORSECAJ
ANNIE VAN QUIP
PILIGLATIN ADULTS
SIEE BOME ROILIS
UBIN
MONKIEVOSTIWEISS
ABEIKS ARTISILLER
LEAST IDEIA YORE
ESTIETS TURN EBB

Peanuts

WHERE'S MY CADDIE?

OH, HERE YOU ARE

IF IT GETS TOO HEAVY, WE CAN ALWAYS TAKE OUT THE TEES.

Mutt 'n' Jeff

FOR YOU, DARLING, TO CLIMB THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN - TO SWIM THE DEEPEST OCEAN!

FOR YOU, TO FIGHT WILD TIGERS, TO - OUCH!

WHAT HAPPENED?

I GOT A KINK IN MY BACK! HELP ME UP, WILL YOU?

Andy Capp

I'M NOT COMING IN, PET. EVERYTHING UNDER CONTROL?

MORE OR LESS

IF ANYTHING CROPS UP, TELL CHALKIE. HE'LL KNOW WHERE I AM

I KEEP GETTING THE FEELING THAT HE'S TRYING TO ARRANGE HIS LIFE SO THAT HE DOESN'T HAVE TO SHOW UP AT ALL

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

"We're in so deep I'm afraid if I ever rise above it I'll get the bends."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AGMOD

HOPAC

LEWFOL

RETANB

Answer: A MADE BY A

Yesterday's Jumbles: THINK AWAKE FORCED HOMAGE

Answer: Some guys don't know when to stop until they're told this - WHERE TO GO

Soviets doubt Reagan's role as peacemaker

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Soviet Union's chief expert on the United States said Friday that prospects for an arms control agreement between the superpowers are not good.

Georgy A. Arbatov, head of the Institute of the USA and Canada, also said the United States has been escalating the arms race in the hopes of ruining the Soviet economy, but "on the way to ruining our economy, they are very successfully ruining the American economy."

Mr. Arbatov said he would tell Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, if asked, that he doubts President Ronald Reagan hopes to achieve an arms control pact.

"I would tell him absolutely honestly that (Reagan's) policy is very adverse to arms control and peace," Mr. Arbatov said in an interview during a break from unofficial talks sponsored by the institute for policy studies in Washington and the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

"I can't imagine that (Reagan) wants to go into history as a peacemaker," Mr. Arbatov said. "He has called the MX missile a peacekeeper and there is a gun called the peacekeeper. Maybe he thinks the best contribution he can do is to come across with 'Star Wars,' which will ruin everything."

"Or maybe he can come to another conclusion and there has been mutual understanding of this problem of arms reduction," he said. "This is a question for me. I suspect this is also a question for Mr. Gorbachev."

Mr. Arbatov said Mr. Gorbachev was sincere when he said his priorities were economic and social development in the Soviet Union accompanied by world peace.

Regarding Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) plan, or "Star Wars," Mr. Arbatov said Mr. Gorbachev would agree to "fundamental, basic, theoretical research."

"But what goes out of the laboratory and comes to testing, to mockups, this should be banned, because this is already the creation of new weapons, not simply an intellectual endeavour to find out what your opponent or you can do," he said.

"It doesn't look optimistic" that the leaders will achieve an arms pact, said Mr. Arbatov.

The arms race is undermining both superpowers' economies, he said.

Damaging the Soviet economy "is undoubtedly one of the goals of this administration."

The Soviet Union, he said, is "less healthy" economically than the United States, "but we can tolerate more. So this hope that they can ruin us economically is a complete illusion. It can cost us a lot, which we would prefer to avoid, but it will cost Americans even more."

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev are scheduled to meet in Geneva in November.

Mulroney appears losing popularity

OTTAWA (R)—Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney was asked to compare his feelings on Sept. 4, the day his fourth child was born, with those on his landslide election victory exactly a year earlier.

"Nothing beats this," he replied. "It's the ultimate in miracles."

Mulroney's Progressive Conservatives won the biggest parliamentary majority in Canadian history, but reviews on their first anniversary in office have been less than flattering.

The government that swept to power on a promise of change and economic rebirth has been accused of lacking in courage and Mr. Mulroney himself of wavering in the face of difficult decisions.

Conservative member of Parliament John McQuinn, asked to sum up the views of his Toronto-area constituents, said: "The biggest theme is you have a large mandate for change and you haven't been tough enough."

This was typical of responses from a dozen MPs questioned by Reuters on the eve of parliament's resumption after a 10-week summer recess.

The Conservatives won 211 of the 282 seats in the House of Commons, their biggest margin over the Liberals since John Diefenbaker's 1958 sweep.

A year later, a Gallup poll shows support for Mr. Mulroney's government has fallen to 40 per cent from 60 per cent last October, shortly after the election.

Even the Conservatives' business allies have expressed disappointment with the government, mainly because of higher taxes and reluctance to cut government spending and reduce the record federal deficit.

Mr. Mulroney aides concede

they are on the defensive but say a series of decisions this autumn will persuade Canadians that the government is in charge.

Among these will be a new trade pact with the United States, which buys three-quarters of Canada's exports.

A mistake is how Canada can gain easier access to the huge U.S. market while keeping its economic and cultural independence. Mr. Mulroney has hinted strongly that Ottawa may reject participation in President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

Unemployment is still above 10 per cent and MPs say Canadians remain worried about day-to-day economic issues.

"The economy is the concern of the greatest number of people," said opposition Liberal member Sheila Copps, who represents an industrial Ontario constituency.

Bhutto develops eye trouble

KARACHI (R)—Pakistan's military government will let Benazir Bhutto, now under house arrest, see a doctor for her choice for an eye ailment, family members said Saturday.

The daughter of the executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was likely to be examined at her home, where she has been under house arrest since Aug. 29.

She was arrested a week after she returned from self-exile in Europe to bring the body of her father, the late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, to their home town of Larkana, 320 kilometres north of here.

Ms. Bhutto, acting chairwoman of her father's banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP), has not completely recovered from an ear ailment treated in London after she left Pakistan in January 1984 after 34 months in detention, her family said.

Her mother Nusrat is under treatment in Europe for suspected

after drawing crowds of up to 75,000 at Larkana on her return from 19 months of self-exile. Ms. Bhutto later went to Karachi in southern Pakistan to meet party leaders and workers.

Before her arrival, the government arrested more than a dozen political activists and banned the entry of some others to her home province of Sindh.

Security has since been strengthened around the Bhutto home where about two dozen policemen block access roads and keep onlookers away from the walled compound.

Her father was deposed by Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq in 1977 and was later hanged.

The Oxford-educated 31-year-old Ms. Bhutto told newsmen on her arrival that she wanted to return to Europe to complete her ear treatment and obtain her brother's autopsy report.

Afghan rebels hold positions as Soviets reportedly withdraw

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP)—Anti-government guerrillas in eastern Afghanistan appeared to be holding their positions, sources said, while Soviet troops were pulling back after a week of heavy fighting.

The Afghan Information Centre, an independent group that monitors events inside Afghanistan, reported the pullback, but said the extent of the withdrawal was unclear.

The centre's director, Sayed Majrooh, attributed the development to the added strength of the rebel forces as guerrilla reinforcements returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan, where they had been visiting their families.

The Soviet attack had been timed to coincide with the Muslim holy day, when many rebels went to be with their relatives in refugee camps in Pakistan.

"Many Mujahideen (guerrillas) have gone back now and this is making a difference," he said.

The Soviets undertook the offensive to cut guerrilla supply lines used to bring weapons in from Pakistan. The fighting came to within 1 and 1/2 miles (2.4 kilometres) of the Pakistan border, and losses on both sides reportedly have been heavy.

An estimated 10,000 to 15,000 Soviet troops backed by scores of tanks and armoured personnel carriers were engaged in the assault. Guerrilla commanders, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Friday that the Soviet forces had inflicted heavy damage, but so had the guerrillas.

The National Islamic Front of Afghanistan, one of the main guerrilla groups, claimed in a statement Friday that its forces had destroyed as many as 45 enemy tanks, armoured personnel carriers and trucks in the Pakhtia fighting.

The claim was impossible to verify, as is most information from Afghanistan, because the government bars Western reporters. The National Front also claimed it had killed 107 Soviet and Afghan government soldiers. Guerrilla groups acknowledge they also lost scores of men.

The Islamic guerrillas are fighting to oust Afghanistan's Communist government, which came to power in 1979 with Soviet help and is backed by an estimated 115,000 occupying Soviet soldiers.



SMOKY RUINS: Investigators at the scene of smouldering wreckage of a Midwest Express Airlines flight crashed in Milwaukee on Friday. Authorities said the plane went down after take-off, killing 31 people (AP wirephoto)

Mozambique, Zimbabwe destroy rebel HQ

MAPUTO (R)—Combined Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops have destroyed the headquarters of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in central Sofala province, the official news agency AIM reported Saturday.

The MNR base, in the foothills of Gorongosa Mountain, was over-run on Aug. 28 in a five-hour attack by airborne soldiers and paratroopers, the Mozambican agency said.

It said rebel casualty figures were not yet available but that many had been killed. Rebel chiefs, including MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama, abandoned the camp leaving behind transmitters, weapons, ammunition and medical supplies.

AIM said the MNR guerrillas, who have fought President Samora Machel's government since Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975, had managed to destroy their main radio command post and an "enormous amount" of stolen money.

It said Mr. Machel, who visited the destroyed camp had told local journalists at the scene: "We have broken the back of the snake, but the tail will still wag for a while. Now we are pursuing the head of the snake."

The AIM report was the first official confirmation that some 3,000 Zimbabwean troops, brought to Mozambique to guard a vital oil pipeline supplying their country from the Indian Ocean port of Beira, have assumed a combat role against Mozambican rebels.

About 160,000 starving people have fled from unrest in Mozambique to South Africa, a church organisation said Friday and appealed for international aid to help them.

In its statement, the South African Council of Churches (SACC) said it had sent a message to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees calling for help.

"To date over 160,000 terrified and starving refugees of the bitter civil war in Mozambique are hiding in makeshift bush camps in South Africa, under extreme unhealthy conditions and desperately trying to avoid repatriation to war-torn Mozambique," said the message.

Army rings slums as Chile warns of tougher action

SANTIAGO (R)—Heavily armed troops ringed a Santiago slum after the military government said it would take even tougher measures to quell protests in which 10 people have been killed.

Residents in La Victoria, some of some of the worst violence since Wednesday, said troops surrounded the district Friday night but had not entered the narrow streets.

There was no sign of fresh disturbances although two attempts at looting were reported elsewhere in the city.

The military governor of Santiago, Gen. Rene Vidal, issued a

Zimbabwe to host next Non-Aligned summit

LUANDA, Angola (AP)—Foreign ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement have chosen Zimbabwe to host next year's summit, which will make Prime Minister Robert Mugabe chairman of the movement for the following three years.

The nearly 100 ministers in attendance selected Zimbabwe over Yugoslavia, a founding member of the movement in 1961, after three days of deliberations, meeting spokesman Paulino Pinto Joao told reporters.

Zimbabwe's prime minister will be chairman from the Harare summit until the next one in 1989.

Before the Friday session, Pinto Joao said the conference had agreed that the U.S. policy of constructive engagement in South Africa "had proved a failure, that recent events have shown apartheid is not open to change and must be totally eliminated."

More than 650 people have

been killed in South Africa, nearly all of them black, in a year of mob violence and protest against white-minority rule.

Constructive engagement is the Reagan administration policy of opposing economic sanctions against South Africa while encouraging the government to dismantle the apartheid race policy that guarantees privileges to the 5 million whites and denies rights to the 24 million blacks.

Pinto Joao said the ministers agreed to include in their final statement an affirmation of the right to independence of the people of New Caledonia, the French Pacific territory for which France has put forth a proposal of limited autonomy.

On economic issues, he said, there was agreement that a deterioration of international trade and rising debt in the "Third World" are bringing incalculable consequences.

Bad repair disclosure surprises JAL

TOKYO (R)—Aviation officials expressed surprise Saturday at a Boeing announcement that a Japanese Jumbo jet which crashed last month killing 520 people was improperly repaired by its workers after a less serious accident in 1978.

Hiroaki Kono, head of Japan Air Lines (JAL) Maintenance Division, told reporters: "I cannot give an official comment as the company is trying to get confirmation from Boeing. But if the repairs were incorrect it is a serious matter."

Shiro Oshima, a Transport Ministry Aviation Bureau official, also told reporters: "I am surprised to hear the Boeing announcement which is quite new to me."

In Seattle, Boeing acknowledged Friday that part of its repair job seven years ago was faulty and that a row of rivets was omitted. But it said the cause of the Aug. 12 crash, the world's worst single-plane disaster, was still not known.

The 747 slammed into a mountain in central Japan after part of the tail fin broke apart and the pilot lost control.

Mr. Kono said the repair was carried out entirely by a Boeing team after the Jumbo's tail section was damaged in a landing at Osaka, western Japan, in 1978.

In a letter sent to airlines which fly the 747 Boeing said a relatively small section of the aft bulkhead splice was not correctly assembled in the repair after the accident.

Greek captain admits casting stowaways overboard

PIRAEUS, Greece (AP)—A Greek freighter captain admitted in court Friday that he forced 11 African stowaways at gunpoint into shark-infested waters in the Indian Ocean because he thought they represented "a danger to the crew."

Captain Antonis Plytzanopoulos said he thought the stowaways would survive because they wore life jackets and "sharks don't eat blacks."

The 44-year-old captain, charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm and endangering lives, broke into tears as he began five hours of testimony.

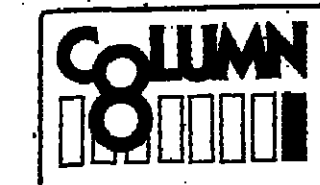
"After I had done it, I got scared. I have a clean record, I'm a good professional, and I don't want my kids to be ashamed of their father," he told the seven-member criminal court.

Another 10 crew members from the 14,309-ton freighter Garifalia face the same charges. The case came to light when four of the 25-member crew confessed to port authorities after the ship returned to Greece in May 1984, two months after the stowaways were forced overboard.

The ship's log made no reference to the incident.

"I didn't want to mention it because I thought questions would be asked. I never thought the crew would say anything. If they thought I was wrong, why didn't they stop me," the captain said.

Plytzanopoulos admitted that he beat three stowaways with a hull-scraper and a broom before forcing them and eight others overboard at gunpoint as the ship steamed four miles (6.4 kilometres) off the Somali coast.



Liv Ullmann marries in Rome

ROME (R)—Norwegian film actress Liv Ullmann was married in a ceremony at the Campidoglio, Rome's town hall. Ullmann, 46, married American Donald Sanders, who owns a real estate agency. They will be married again in a civil ceremony next Sunday, in accordance with Italian law. The actress was in Rome to film "Speriamo che Sia Femmina" (let's hope it's a girl), directed by Mario Monicelli. Ullmann lived for five years with Swedish director Ingmar Bergman, who discovered her and launched her international film career. They had a daughter together.

Mayor killed during beauty pageant

MANILA, Philippines (AP)—The mayor of a northern town was fatally shot in the back by a man who sneaked up behind him at a beauty pageant, a news agency said Saturday. Mayor Westrimundo Tabayoyong of Laoac, 168 kilometres north west of Manila, was pronounced dead on arrival at a hospital shortly after the shooting late Friday night. The Philippine News Agency reported. Hundreds of people witnessed the shooting. Doctors said the single bullet that entered the mayor's body pierced his heart. The news agency said police have not established the motive of the killing and the unidentified gunman escaped in the confusion.

Villagers slaughter beached whales

JAKARTA (R)—Villagers on Bali slaughtered a school of beached whales, swarming over them with knives after a trader offered seven dollars for each flensed whale, the official Antara News Agency said Saturday. Security guards were unable to stop residents of Selabih, 50 kilometres west of the island capital of Denpasar, Antara said. About 85 whales were washed ashore on Wednesday. Some of them had already died and had been buried but others were still alive when they were hacked to pieces, the news agency said. The agency said not a whale was spared. Only bones and offal were left on the beach by late Thursday afternoon.

Bears invade Minnesota towns

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Black bears, driven by a shortage of natural food, are invading Minnesota's towns in unusual numbers this summer, and people are responding in various ways, including feeding them and killing them. Officials have received thousands of bear complaints, as many as 60 a day in Duluth. The complaints include bears coming into towns and resort areas, bears tearing up crops, lawns and gardens, bears pawing at doors or sleeping in neighbourhood trees, bears rooting around in garbage and bears pulling limbs from apple trees. There is debate whether bears are dangerous. Since 1906, there have been 38 reports of unprovoked attacks by black bears in the United States, 18 of them fatal, according to federal wildlife biologist Lynn Rogers. Most attacks are defensive actions by cornered bears, he said. There have been no reports of bears attacking or injuring anyone this summer in Minnesota, according to police and the state Department of Natural Resources. But nonetheless, says Rogers, about 400 bears have been the victims of unwarranted shootings this year. And that was before bear hunting season opened Sunday.

Diamond named after Samantha Smith

MOSCOW (R)—A Siberian diamond of rare beauty has been named for the late Samantha Smith, the American schoolgirl invited to Moscow in 1983 after writing to the Kremlin about her fears of war. TASS news agency said Saturday. Factory workers at the Soviet Union's main diamond mining centre at Mirny, eastern Siberia, decided to commemorate Samantha after her death in a plane crash last month at age 13. TASS described the gem as "a jewellery diamond of rare beauty... pure and transparent." It will be added to the Kremlin's diamond collection. Samantha and her family had received a red carpet welcome in Moscow after she wrote to tell Yuri Andropov of her wish for peace between the superpowers. Her father was one of seven people killed with Samantha when a light plane crashed in Maine on Aug. 25.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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THE TALE OF THE EIGHT OF SPADES

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for these hands we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

East-West vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ A 4 3 2
♥ 7 6 5 4
♦ 9 6 2
♣ K 2

WEST
♠ A K Q 5
♥ K 7
♦ K J 3
♣ 10 9 8 3

EAST
♠ J 10 9
♥ A Q 10 3 2
♦ A Q 10 5 4
♣ Void

SOUTH
♠ 7 6
♥ 9 8
♦ 8 7
♣ A Q J 7 6 5 4

The bidding:
East South West North
1♥ 1♦ Dbl Pass
Pass 1NT Dbl 2♦
Pass Pass Dbl Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.
"Bridge is not what it used to be," signed the Eight of Spades. "Gone are all those colorful characters of yesteryear who used to make bridge front-page news. Today, virtually all players are gray, and the game is all the poorer for it."

"In the European Championship some years ago I had the pleasure of watching one of the most flamboyant bridge internationalists in action. You might think that this is a dull hand, because East-West can make a grand slam in either spades,

hearts or diamonds. And today they probably would get there undisturbed."

"But after East opened the bidding with one heart, my hero interposed with a psychic bid of one spade. Not uncharacteristically, West expressed grave doubts about whether that contract could be made. South had intended rescuing into clubs eventually, but he saw no harm in having some fun along the way, so tried one no trump. West showed no more respect for that contract than he did for one spade, but now North got into the act. He corrected to two spades.

"North was a stubborn player, and South realized that, if he now tried clubs, he would get another correction to spades. So when West once more opened the ante, South decided to stick it out in two spades doubled."

"West thought that it might be a good idea to draw trumps to eliminate declarer's ruffing ability, so he cashed his three trump winners. He was rather surprised to find that his partner contributed the J-10-9 to these tricks—he had hoped to get a suit preference signal from East. Somewhat flustered by developments and reluctant to lead from one of his red kings, West shifted to a club.

"East could have ruffed a club, but his partner had unkindly drawn his trumps. Dummy's king won and declarer remembered that I was high. He used me to extract West's last trump, then ran six more club tricks. As a result, North-South's rather unlikely contract succeeded in a suit where their opponents could make a grand slam, and I was the toast of the town!"